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VOL. XXII NO. 160 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

England's Splendid Lead In Third Test

Score 355 For Loss Of Only 5 Wkts.

HENDREN'S CENTURY

O'Reilly Has Fine Spell Of Inspired Bowling

Test match at Manchester was played in brilliant sunshine, the generation old weather bogey connected with Manchester ground being killed.

Woodfull, as in the last test, failed to call correctly when Wyatt spun the coin. England batted on a perfect wicket, but from the way Wall made patches, the surface appeared to be sightly damp.

The first half hours play produced twenty runs, 10 runs to each batsman, but thereafter Walters scored at fast rate and left Sutcliffe far behind.

At 68, umpire apparently found something wrong with the ball. The change of ball brought about a dramatic change in the stage of the game and O'Reilly proved effective in dismissing the batsmen. Wyatt, the England, Captain returned to the pavilion without scoring.

Inspite of keen bowling and fielding, the rate of scoring was slightly faster than a run a minute, hundred of innings being scored in 95 minutes and 200 in 195 minutes.

Hendren who had a large hand in England's remarkable recovery played "barn-door" game. He scored his century in 200 minutes and his 132 in 265 minutes.

England ... 1st Innings... 355 ... (For 5 Wkts.)

THE RIVAL TEAMS

England	Australia
WYATT	WOODFULL
WALTERS	BRADMAN
ALLEN	McCABE
SUTCLIFFE	FONSFORD
HAMMOND	GRIMMETT
HENDREN	O'REILLY
LEYLAND	OLDFIELD
VERITY	CHIPPERFIELD
HOPWOOD	DARLING
CLARK	BROWN
AMES	WALL
Twelfth Man:	Twelfth Man:
KEETON	BROMLEY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 6.

Brilliant sunshine prevails at Manchester at 9 o'clock, this morning, on the occasion of the third Test Match of the present series between England and Australia which commences at Old Trafford Ground at 11-30 a.m. There is every promise of a generation-old weather bogey being killed. The wicket which is described by the groundsman as perfect as it can be, and cannot be bettered anywhere, was guarded by police the whole of last night.

The ground is one of the best kept in the counry, and the outfield is very green owing to the fact that spectators are not allowed to walk over it during the intervals. A handful of spectators kept a sweltering nightlong vigil. The night was very hot and many of the spectators discarded their coats before dawn.

There was a large attendance. Thousands of men and boys were in shirt-sleeves and women wore light summer frocks. There was a good sprinkling of boaters. (A boater is a hard straw hat as worn in boating).

England obtained a pronounced initial advantage when Woodfull called wrong.

Walters and Sutcliffe, England's opening pair, made a careful start against Wall and McCabe. Wall sent down a maiden over to Walters. He made patches on the pitch indicating that the wicket was dampish. Sutcliffe opened England's account with a single off McCabe, past the point and in the same over Walters scored a couple with a drive past the bowler.

The batsmen were playing as though they were seeing the ball well and were playing it with the middle of the bat. Care was, however, the keynote of their game. At the end of half an hour's play, the score was 20 for no wickets, Walter not out 10, and Sutcliffe not out 10.

BRADMAN'S SPLENDID FIELDING

Walters with a beautiful overdrive hit Wall for the first boundary of the day. The batsmen now appeared to have sized up the pace of the wicket, and were scoring more freely, but Sutcliffe was still comparatively slow. Both Walters and Sutcliffe were using onside strokes particularly and Bradman fielding on the leg side was prominent, saving a number of boundaries.

SOUND BATTING.

The first change was made at 23, Grimmett coming on in place of McCabe. Chipperfield at this stage hurt his hand while fielding and retired for treatment Bromley coming out to take his place in the field. Walters hit a full pitch from Wall to the leg boundary and Woodfull replaced Wall with O'Reilly, this change being made at 37. Sutcliffe with lovely carpet drive to the cover boundary off Grimmett showed that the googly bowler was having no terrors for him. Batting was sound and attractive. Walters with sparkling straight drive off O'Reilly sent up 50 of the innings in exactly 50 minutes.

WALTER'S STROKE PLAY

Walters now eclipsed Sutcliffe whom he left far behind. His stroke play was magnificent. He continued to punish O'Reilly and with a non-boundary off him, he reached 52 in fifty-five minutes. Chipperfield now reappeared with the first finger of his left hand strapped. The fact, however, that he took his usual place at the slip showed that damage was trifling. The play was held up for drinks at 68. The break was fatal to Walters who was easily

(Continued on page 10)

ANGLO-FRENCH MINISTERIAL POURPARLERS

Baldwin Says There Is No Political Implications In Exchange Of Visits

LONDON, July 6.

Opposition in the Commons voiced the inevitable suspicions aroused by the recent exchange of visits between British and French Ministers to Paris and London that the visits were not merely a courtsy but were intended to examine alternative methods for mutual security and the possible military alliance.

Mr. Baldwin proclaimed that the visits were innocuous and without any political implications and Britain had not made nor contemplated any arrangements with France without the consultation with the League of Nations.

The question was raised in anticipation of week-end visits to London of M. Barthou and M. Fietri.

Other journeys were Weygand's visit to the British Chief of the Imperial Staff whinh Weygand attributed to his desire to attend the fashionable race meeting at Ascot.

Lords Londonderry and Hailsham went to Paris, the former to attend the Air meeting, to celebrate Bleriot's first Channel flight and Lord Hailsham in connection with the instructional tour of British officers.—Reuter.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

The question of organising a chain of Swadeshi stores throughout the country and Bombay in particular will be considered at a meeting of prominent citizens convened by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh at the instance of its President, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The meeting will take place to-day (Satuaday) at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. After the meeting their will be a display of samples collected in Japan, America and Europe by Mr. B. N. Gupta, who also speaks on the production of similar articles by cottage industries in India and on the need for establishnig a nation-wide net of Swadeshi marketing stores.

WARNING TO NATAL EUROPEANS

South Africa Must Realise Indian Problem Is An Imperial One

COLONISATION SCHEME

CAPETOWN, July 6.

Commenting on the report of the Indian Colonisation Inquiry Committee in a leading article "Indians to remain in South Africa," the Natal Advertiser," a leading European daily newspaper in Durban, points out how the findings of the Committee have justified the wisdom of the South African Indian Congress in cooperating with the Committee and confounded the fears of the Colonial born association which boycotted it. "So far as the inquiry is concerned," says the writer of the article, "Colonial born Indians may sleep soundly on their beds. . . . There will be no mass emigration from Natal" and he points out that the campaign of Colonial born affords another example of the genius of the Indian community for dividing itself.

The writer welcomes the disclosure by the report that Colonisation for Indians from South Africa is impracticable, because South Africa must now realise that the Indian problem is an indigenous problem and not an external one. Primarily, he says, the Indian problem is a Imperial problem and for that reason Europeans in Natal, who so are insistent upon their right to appeal to the British Crown, should be the last people in the world to rebuke Indians for appaling to India until they enjoy more privileges in South Africa. He points out that India was approaching an adult political stature and warns the Europeans in Natal not to provoke a "casus Belli" in the counsels of the Empire. He winds up with an appeal for healing those differences which have split the Indian community into two camps and robbed the Congress of its one time representative character, while endowing the new organisation with little more than sterility of barren demagogy.—Reuter.

"POLITICAL BRIBERY" IN NAME OF MINORITIES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 8.

"Outrageous" is the judgment passed by Mr. B. Das and other Hindu and Sikh politicians now in Simla on the Government resolution regarding the recruitment of Minorities to public services.

DISGUISED EVIL

The point most objected to is that under the guise of improving the position only of the Muslims, the resolution gives to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans, a permanent privileged position from which they cannot be dislocated at any time. And this is done in the face of the declaration that the Government merely wants to prevent "rapid displacement of Anglo-Indians".

COMMUNAL BITTERNESS

Hindu and Sikh politicians wonder what the reaction of this resolution will be and think that the Government could not have chosen a better time to fan the communal fire which is already burning over the Communal Award.

Briefly it comes to this that in every service the Muslims as Muslims must have, reserved for themselves, 25 per cent. of the direct recruitment and they may get more by competition. 8 1/3 per cent. is reserved for other minorities and if these minorities fail to secure this reservation the residue will go to Muslims.

PRIZE POSTS FOR THEM

Even the 66-2/3 per cent. representation is not left untouched.

The Depressed Classes' share is to come out of it. For the moment it is not fixed but a veiled hope is expressed that one day this will be done too. Anglo-Indians are to be guaranteed 8 per cent. reservation in Railway appointments which really means the monopoly of the prize posts, which they hold at present in the Railways and Posts and Telegraph. Nowhere in the entire resolution is the Sikh Community even mentioned.

"POLITICAL BRIBERY"

I asked Mr. B. Das one of the Members of the Public Accounts Committee now here to sum up his views on this announcement. He said "this is all we have got out of these Round Table Conferences. The Muslims and the Anglo-Indians demanded a price for the support of the British Government and they have received it in full measure. But let me warn the Government that this will not settle their troubles. Political Bribery ever does ultimately recoil on the head of those who give them."

RELEASE OF C. D. PRISONERS

Bengal Govt. Considers Individual Cases

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A press note issued by the Press Office of the Government of Bengal says:—

In view of abandonment of civil disobedience as policy of the Congress the question of further acceleration to release the remaining prisoners has again been considered.

The case of such individual prisoner is now under consideration and it is expected that the number of civil disobedience prisoners, already small, will be rapidly reduced. The number of such prisoners in various jails at the end of June last stood at 162 only.—United Press.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GANDHIJI

Mr. Manu Subedar As Arbitrator In Ahmedabad Dispute

In pursuance of an arrangement agreed upon between Mahatma Gandhiji and Seth Chamanlal Parekh, members of the Arbitration Board, to appoint a substitute for Mahatma Gandhiji in the arbitration proceedings, Mr. Manu Subedar has been invited to be the substitute Arbitrator in the dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners Association and the Textile Labour Association on the question of wages.

DICTATOR FOR BELGIUM?

Government Bill For Securing National Recovery

BRUSSELS, July 6.

King Leopold will be virtually the dictator if the Legislature agrees to the Government bill empowering him to govern for seven months by decrees with a view to ensure economic, and financial recovery and reduction of public charges but excluding changes in the monetary statute. The Bill also empowers Leopold to protect credit, and trade and reduce unemployment.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

VAIN EFFORT TO VINDICATE SON'S HONOUR

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—A painful scene was witnessed when, the court martial rejected the septuagenarian father's effort to clear his son's honour from the stain of being shot for cowardice during the war. The son was lieutenant Chapelant, 23, company which was reduced from 250 to 230 by a violent German attack when Chapelant ordered the remainder to surrender. Chapelant was badly wounded, shot on the stretcher at the orders of the French Commanding Officer. A subsequent court martial upheld the officers decision on the ground that Chapelant was holding vital position, but the father spent his life-savings of 20 years to fight for his vindication. There was not a dry eye in the court when the decision given after an impassioned appeal by the father.

U. P. CONGRESS ELECTIONS

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Keen contest is expected in elections to Local Congress Committees commencing to-morrow. There are two parties, one headed by Sunderlal and Uma Nehru, and the other, Socialist Group, led by Messrs. V. N. Tewary and Narbada Prasad Singh.—A.P.

Crisis In Merchants' Chamber

MATHURADAS VISSANJI RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

Wider Franchise Dispute Leads To Grave Developments

The "Chronicle" is in a position to confirm the rumour widely prevalent in commercial circles that Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has tendered his resignation of his office as a protest against the resolution passed on Saturday last, accepting the principle of a wider franchise.

Loquacious Replies

The news is kept as a guarded secret and several members of the Chamber, when approached, were reticent about giving any information on the subject. They had not seen the resignation themselves, but they would not at the same time, deny the rumour.

No Fire Without Smoke

Persistent inquiries elicited a significant remark from a prominent member of the Chamber: "Well, there can't be fire without smoke." But he immediately checked himself and refused to discuss the matter any further.

Not Without Foundation

Another member of the Chamber refused to believe that the rumour was without any foundation. He said that he would not be surprised if such a thing had happened, looking to the trend of events at the Chamber meeting on Saturday last.

It may be recalled that at the meeting of the Indian Merchants held on April 28 last, Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behdin moved a resolution in the absence of Mr. A. D. Shroff, which stated 'inter alia' that the members of the Chamber and Bureau (including the members of the Associations affiliated thereto) should be qualified as electors for the constituency.

There were differences of opinion, though the majority were in favour of the resolution advocating the widening of the franchise. The meeting on that occasion adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

At a subsequent meeting of the Chamber held on June 30, the discussion was continued.

CHAMBER RESOLUTION.

At this meeting, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji who presided gave expression to certain misgivings he entertained regarding the practicability of the proposal. The House by a majority adopted the amendment of Prof. S. R. Divar which accepted the principle of the resolution but referred back to the Managing Committee of the Chamber for framing a "proper scheme after taking legal opinion if necessary," and to submit the report within two months from the date.

The best person to throw light on the whole matter is Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji himself. But he is now away at Jamnagar, having left Bombay two days back.

"NATURAL SEQUEL."

In certain sections among the Members of the Chamber, this action on the part of the President, is considered as a natural sequel to the views he had been holding from the beginning since the issue was first raised.

A few members, however, regret the resignation before the period of two months given to the Managing Committee for report has expired, and even before a scheme in its entirety is presented to the Chamber.

TAMIL NADU PREPARES FOR ELECTION

TRICHINOPOLY, July 6.

The Tamil-Nadu Congress Working Committee met here today under the presidency of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and co-opted Mr. A. Vaidyanadha Iyer of Madura, Mr. N. S. Varadachariar of Madras and M. Venkatacala Reddiar of Namakkal for the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Committee also appointed Publicity and Propaganda Committee with Mr. Rajagopalachariar as the President.

MEMORIAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee expressed its grateful appreciation at the sacrifices and services of people during the national struggle and congratulated them for their participation.

The Committee resolved to erect a memorial for the volunteers, who participated in the last struggle and lost their lives by adding an inscription to the epitaph in the Congress House, Madras. It further resolved to adorn the Congress House with the portraits of those volunteers who died in the struggle.

The Committee appointed organisers for arranging membership enrolment and conducting elections in each district.

The newly elected Provincial Committee and the Provincial Conference will meet at Coimbatore on September 16.

There have been informal discussions among the leaders present about the candidates to be put up for election and members are confident of Congress success in all constituencies.

The Working Committee adjourned to the evening.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted: Lady Doctor, M.B.B.S., Starting salary Rs. 200|- to Rs. 250|- according to experience, with free house. Applications should reach the undersigned by 15th July. Chief Medical Officer, Rampur State. (8628).

Wanted—Managers for Bar, Billiards, influential gentleman in Excise Department, Teachers, Lady Doctors, qualified Nurses. Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, second floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, immediately. (2680)

Wanted by Birla Brothers, District Agents and Canvassers in Bombay City, Gujerat and Kathiawar for their New Asiatic Life Insurance Company. Apply sharp at 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2627).

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of an Assistant Engineer, for Messrs. Bhambri Kinra & Co., Consulting Engineers, at Lahore, on a salary scale of about Rs. 100—10—150 depending upon merit. The minimum qualifications required are degree or diploma of a recognised Engineering Institution in India or abroad with an experience of at least three years. Applications stating age, full detail of experience and other necessary particulars should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th July, 1934. (8624).

Wanted an experienced Bill Collector and also a qualified and experienced Sanitary Inspector for the Notified Area Committee of Andheri. Candidates should apply with full particulars and enclosing certificates and testimonials to Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Chairman, Notified Area Committee of Andheri, before the 20th July, 1934. Candidates for the post of Bill Collector will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 1,000 and a surety bond for a further sum of Rs. 1,000. Information regarding the pay, etc., will be available from the Office of the Committee during office hours. (8613).

The Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Head Office: Ewart House, Bombay. Fire, Life, Marine and Accident. Applications for Chief Agencies and Paid experienced Organisers for various provinces are invited from influential parties with guaranteed Life business. Applications should be submitted with full particulars. (8588).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 247, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Cottage No. 21 H, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, 3 rooms, kitchen, verandah. Rent Rs. 30. Apply Mrs. Shastri. 68, Mori Road, Mahim. (2671).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518 (2677).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow. Premier institution in Northern India. Re-opens on 15th July. Matriculates or equivalent should apply for Prospectus, Secretary. (2662).

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted immediately middle-aged energetic nurse out of Bombay to look after baby. Starting pay Rs. 40|- with free lodge and board. Future prospect on approved service. Applicants should come personally with original references to Ochhavlal Ambalal Zaveri 310, Kalbadevi Road any time from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (2675).

Wanted—One 3rd year-trained and two first-year trained Nurses. Apply to the Chief Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad, (8626).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute assisted by highly qualified staff. For English—ex-principal 20 years, Mathematics—fellow, M.A. second class University examiner. Gujarati Professor's works prescribed for Matriculation, Marathi, ten years' experienced M.A. Hygiene Lady Doctor and experts on every subject. Last date for sending forms 15th July. Apply with leaving certificate 371, Girgaum Back, opp. Amin Nursery. (2679).

For Certified Public Accountants, Bank Officers, Company Secretaries, General Commerce and Pitman's Shorthand Courses, join Alexandra College of Commerce. Coaching guaranteed until successful. Tuitions oral or postal. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2674).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan of Rs. 700|- required working in Government firm will furnish good surety. Paid by monthly instalment of Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 2676, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are Invited from respectable men of position and influence to act as District Agents throughout Gujrat and Madras to secure life business in the Family Relief Funds. Terms liberal. Please apply to: The Meritorious Provident Funds Society, Limited, Rasala Road, Hyderabad (Sind). (2633).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Free! Practically Free! System to get daily one Figure by yourself. Marvellous results! Fees only rupees five for to-day and Sunday. Time 9 to 7. Call Room 30 Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Tram Junction. Up-country V. P. P. (2678).

77. OFFICE APPLIANCES.

Royal Typewriter, latest model 10 inch hardly used, to be sacrificed. Box No. 2663, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one three Bowl Calender. cotton bowls on face 72" diameter 24" complete with self engine in good working order. Apply, Raja Gokuldas Mills, Jubbulpore. (2649).

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Ask for Grafts Catalogue—Matchless Langra Mangoes and other varieties 100 Rs. 7. Price advance. Maharaja Orchard, Darbhanga. (2639).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Very little used second hand Canoe-shaped Victoria with wired wheels and in good order. Apply Box No. 2670, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three pupil nurses in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references, one being from a lady, as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger Hospitals. After the completion of the course, they can appear for the Examination held by the B.P.N.A. A stipend of Rs. 10/ p.m. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School leaving certificates should reach the undersigned not later than 16th July 1934.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Bombay, 6th July, 1934.
8629.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 49 of 1932.

Re. OODHARAM BULCHAND CHABLANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bombay View, Gowalia Tank Road, a Travelling Inspector in the G.I.P. Railway: .. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th September, 1934, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar,
8625

Public Notices

CHECK THIS WITH YOUR BANK BALANCE

No Income Tax	K
Lower Office Rent	A
Cheap Labour	T
No Wharfage	H
No Lighterage	I
Free Godowns	A
Shortest Route	W
State Help	A
No Politicians	R

KATHIAWAR.

Kathiawar offers immense possibilities to Industrialists and Capitalists. For further particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, INDIAN STATES' BULLETIN, Po. Box No. 287 Bombay. No fees.

8620.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March, 1934.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of Dividends on First and Second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July, 1934 to 10th August, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1934.

N.B.—Shareholders are requested to notify change of address if any, to the Company before 17th instant.

8622.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1608 of 1933.

Messrs. RAMKUWAR MORARKA, a Firm .... Plaintiffs.

Versus

GORDHANDAS BADRIDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant doing business in Bombay under the name and style and firm of Gordhandas Kulwal, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay: Defendant.

To,
GORDHANDAS BADRIDAS,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover Rupees 5,825|9|3 with interest thereon at nine annas per cent. per mensem from Kartak Sud 1st 1989, costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

Please also TAKE NOTICE that the date of hearing of this suit as a Long Cause is fixed for 10th August, 1934 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) for hearing and final disposal and in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1934.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTE:—You are required to file a Written Statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiffs within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a Decree or Order passed against you.

8631.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Mr. MAKUND RAMCHANDRA LAUD, the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Bai Dwarkabai, widow of Narayan Patkar has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance and otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Free-hold land together with the messuage tenements or block of buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 409.22 Square Yards be the same a little more or less which said piece of land forms part of the large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161-161-422-443-479-480 and 501 New Nos. 13668-13669-13927-13928-13953-13954-14015 and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179-179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1|7371 and 1|7384 and Cadastral Survey No. 1144 of Girgaon Division and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12) and Street No. 1|9 which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13 belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Pawvala and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvala, on or towards the West by Plot No. 17 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Daruwala on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Pawvala and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvala and now to Cawasji Jalbhai and on or towards the South by a private Road, leading to the Charni Road.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8623.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

SALE FOR DEMOLITION OF BUNGALOW, BEARING NO. 251 AT COLABA.

By order of Garrison Engineer. the above bungalow will be sold for demolition on site on 11-7-34 at 11-0 a.m. (S.T.)

Deposit 20 per cent plus Rs. 200|-.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80 PIECES PERSIAN CARPETS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNISH BUNGALOWS, AND LARGE HALLS WITH CARPETS

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 6|12, Bruce Street, opp. the Imperial Bank by order of the party concerned one consignment of about 80 pieces Persian, Kashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Isfahan, Baluchi and Meshed carpets of various sizes. On view.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 8th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) complete household modern style Jacobean and Viniard dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, electric refrigerator, steel safe, Brinsnead cottage piano, gramophone, Box mattress beds, wardrobes, and dressing tables, carpets, glass, crockery best platedware, etc., at "The Grange" Bungalow, 22, Wodehouse Road, opp. The Admiral's House. Property of M. R. Macmilan, Esq., and others. On view. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHEROZE BEHRAMJI BHARUCHA, KAIKHUSHROO BEHRAMJI BHARUCHA and A. F. CHINOY, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 6th day of February, 1931, made between Behramji P. Bharucha of the one part and the said Behramji P. Bharucha and others of the other part the first two being Plaintiffs in High Court Suit No. 557 of 1932 (P. B. Bharucha & Ors. Vs. Balkrishna Narsooji Kalewar) all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at or near South side of Balaram Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, 401, 415, 408, 409, 450, 433, 449, New Nos. G 13533, 13906, 13916, 13909, 19944, 13955 and Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, A/131, 132, New Survey No. 142/6984 Cadastral Survey No. 150 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under E Ward No. 2672 but now under D Ward No. 2494 Street No. 12 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Cassum Haji Habib, on or towards the West by the property of Meghji Purshottam, on or towards the North by the property of Hamabai Framji Petit and on or towards the South by private Road 45 feet wide leading to Balaram Street.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1934.

G. D. TIJORIWALLA,
For Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas,
Purchasers Attorneys.
8621.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS

123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

WEEKLY SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1934, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—

By order of the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1670 of 1933 (Dinabai N. Panthaki vs. Soonabai F. Mistry and Another).

Gold ornaments:—Necklace, muff chain, neck chain, bangles, wrist watches, chains, lockets, pearl bangles, and bracelets, diamond and ruby marquise ring, diamond and emerald earrings, silver sprinklers, flower vases, glasses, etc., and

Household Furniture comprising mirror, door, cupboards, chest of drawers, bedsteads, marble top tables, carved teapoys, elec. chandeliers, glassware, and similar other articles.

By order of the concerned:—

Office writing tables and chairs, partitions, elec. ceiling fans, glass door cupboards, and

1 Milner safe siz 36" x 26" x 26" on stand and

1 Godrej safe B Quality size 42" x 26" x 26".

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	3rd July	13 July
Tottori Maru	5973	18th July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	13 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	13 Sept.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and service £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	11 July
Fushimi Maru	11000	24 July.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	19 July.
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	1 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	15 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	30 July
Heian Maru	11600	13 Aug.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lee's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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CRIME EXPERTS WERE STUMPED!

World-famous criminologists gasped at this amazing mystery! And so will you!

MURDER in TRINIDAD

with NIGEL BRUCE HEATHER ANGEL VICTOR JORY

From the novel by John W. Vandercook

AT ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

The Bhupendra Flour Mills, Bhatinda (Patiala State), will be sold by Public Auction on the 1st of August, 1934, at 10 a.m. at the Mill premises. The auction, will if necessary, continue for the two following days. The property to be sold consists of:

1. One complete Roller Flour Mill, 15 sacks capacity in running order by Messrs. Henry Simon, Manchester.
2. One complete Beson Plant, grinding capacity 1,200 maunds gram in 24 hours by Messrs. Henry Simon, Manchester.
3. One four ton Ice Plant by M/s. Pulsometer Engineering Company.
4. Seven complete Midget Maxma Mills.

NOTE:—The whole plant is equipped with Hydrant and Sprinklers.

5. One complete workshop, including Grooving Machines and Electric Dynamo set, with independent Engine.
6. All the Mill Building, Godowns, Quarters, Kothis, Tanks, Stores, etc.
7. All the Furniture and Fixtures therein.
8. All the Tools and Instruments therein.
9. Two Motor Lorries and Instruments therein.

The Mills are geographically most centrally situated, Bhatinda being a most important Junction Station on the North Western Railway and practically commanding a monopoly in feeding the whole of Rajputana, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is a great Commercial Centre and a big Grain Market.

The Mills are one of the biggest in India, and its products "KEY BRAND" are well-known throughout the country. It has 30 years' established reputation.

The Mills have a Railway siding of their own and commodious and decent houses for the staff and a beautiful bungalow for the Proprietor's use. The Mills are at present insured for about Rs. 12 lacs which is the present book value after allowing depreciation.

The Patiala State Bank has a Branch at Bhatinda with Agencies all over India and in London, hence every possible banking facility and financial help is available on the spot.

25 per cent of the price shall have to be paid at the fall of the hammer and the balance within one month from the date of the confirmation of the sale.

For any other particulars and permission to inspect the Mills please apply to the Official Receiver.

By Order of the Collector (Nazim) Barnala District.
G. M. MODI,
Official Receiver,
Bupendra Flour Mills,
Bhatinda (Patiala State).

THIRD WEEK!

SPLENDID OVATION GIVEN TO THE POPULAR STAR

GEORGE ARLISS

For his superb masterful characterisation in

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

THE GREATEST and THE GRANDEST ARLISS Picture of the year—released through the United Artists.

Owing to the unprecedented and tremendous rush, and in response to the persistant and constant request of the public, we have to screen this picture again for the

THIRD WEEK!

Now please come early! Plans Open—

Book early TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS & FACTORY-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SURPLUS MACHINERY OF THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY.

Under instructions from the Owner of the Porcupine Engineering Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (TO-DAY) SATURDAY, the 7th and (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 8th July, 1934, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Porcupine Foundry at Arthur Road, opposite Agripada Police Station and behind Lal Chimney, near Grass Bazar: Surplus machinery such as Crossley Oil Engine, 35 B. H. P., cutting machine, 100 B.H.P. Sterling machine, Painting and bending machines, Crude Oil Engine, Marshall's Steam Engine, Safety Valves, Lathes, Drilling, Screwing and Workshop machines, boilers, Steam Engines, Oil Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Dynamos, Electric Motors and other Engineering Stores.

Catalogues are ready and the machinery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAAR, OPP. NAWAB MUSJID AND KNOWN AS 'VAZIR MANSION.'

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage under and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage,, dated the 11th April, 1931 from Hormusji Sorabji Dubash and another and also under and by virtue of Power of Sale under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated the 21st June, 1932, made between Munchershaw B. Chothia and others, the transferors of the 1st part, the Mortgagors of the 2nd and 3rd part and the Transferee of the 4th part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land, together with the building containing an area of 355 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate on Plot No. 2 of the Sydenham Road estate of the Board, bounded on the East by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said estate, leased to Ahmed Bajid Gulab and others, on the West by Parel Road and on the North by Plot No. 1 of the said estate which piece of land bears Municipal "B" Ward No. 2225 and Street Nos. 171-179.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs Thakordas & Madgavkar, Solicitors at Fort Chambers, at the junction of Hummam Street and Dean Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

25 p. c. RESERVATION FOR MUSLIMS

(Continued from page 20).

dia have satisfied themselves that at present the community is obtaining by promotions to these gazetted posts and by direct recruitment to them more han 9 per cent of these vacancies. In these circumstances it has been decided that no special reservation is at present required. If and when the community is shown to be receiving less than 9 per cent of these vacancies, it will be considered what adjustments in regard to direct recruitment may be required to safeguard their legitimate interests.

SERVICES RECRUITED LOCALLY

Section IV. Rules for services recruited locally:—

(8) In case of all services to which recruitment is made by local areas and not on All-India basis for example Subordinate Posts in Railways, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Customs Service, Income Tax Department etc., the general rules prescribed above will apply subject to the following modifications:—(1) total reservation for India as a whole of 25 per cent for Muslims and of 8-1/3 per cent for other minorities will be obtained by fixing a percentage for each Railway or local area or circle having regard to the population ratio of Muslims and other minority communities in the area and rules for recruitment adopted by the Local Government of the area concerned, (2) in case of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department and Customs Service in which the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community is at present principally employed, special provisions described in next paragraph are required in order to give effect to the policy stated in paragraph 2 above.

(1) (A) The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community at present holds 8.8 per cent of the subordinate posts on railways. To safeguard their position 8 per cent of all vacancies to be filed by direct recruitment will be reserved for members of this community. This total percentage will be obtained by fixing separate percentage (1) for each railway having regard to the number of members of this community at present employed, (2) for each branch or department of the railway service so as to ensure that the Anglo-Indians continue to be employed in those branches in which they are at present employed for example mechanical engineering, civil engineering and traffic departments. No posts in higher grades of the subordinate posts will be reserved and promotion to these grades will be made as at present solely on merit. (b) reservation of 25 per cent for Muslims and 8 per cent for Anglo-Indians makes it necessary to increase the reservation of 33 1/3 per cent hitherto adopted for all minority communities in order to safeguard the interests of the minorities other than Muslims and Anglo-Indians. It has been decided, therefore, to reserve for them 6 per cent of the vacancies filled by direct recruitment which is approximately the percentage of posts held by the members of these communities at present.

This total reservation will be obtained in the manner prescribed in paragraph 8 (1) of this resolution and will not be further sub-divided among minority communities. (2) In posts and Telegraphs Department the same principles will be followed as in the case of the Railways for safeguarding the interests of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community which at present holds about 2.2 p.c. of all subordinate posts. It has been ascertained that if a reservation is made for this community of 5 per cent of the vacancies in the branches of departments or categories which the members of this community may reasonably be expected to enter it will result in securing for them a percentage of subordinate posts which they at present hold in departments or branches in which special reservation is made for Anglo-Indians.

FOR OTHER MINORITIES.

Reservation of vacancies for other minorities will be fixed so as to be equal approximately to the percentage of subordinate posts at present held by them. The total reservation for Anglo-Indians and other minority communities other than Muslims will in any case be not less than 8 1/3 per cent. (3) Anglo-Indians are at present largely employed in subordinate posts. In Appraising Department and in Superior Preventive Service at major ports for a member of the department special technical qualifications are required and in accordance with the general principles indicated in paragraph 6 of this resolution it will be excluded from operation of these rules in preventive service where special qualifications are required and the present system of recruitment whereby posts are reserved for Anglo-Indians will be maintained.—A.P.

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contribution

We received the following contribution from our readers on Friday, 6/7/34.

	Rs.	a.
The staff of the Indian Woollen Mills Bombay as below:	187	10 3
Gordhandas Bhagwandas	11	0
Dwarkadas Goculdas	3	0
Naranji L Desai	5	0
J Pereira	3	0
G R Kulkarni	1	0
Ratansi G. Chad	2	0
Frank Creado	1	0
S Ramaswamy	1	0
Govind Sadashiv	1	0
Sadashiv B. Desai	1	0
P C Vyas	5	0
C R Varma	5	0
B K Kitchlu	10	0
P N Ghose	2	0
Govindji Tricumdas	5	0
Vrajpal	1	0
Dr. N S Balsekar	11	0
Sheikh Noor Mahomed	2	0
K V Tantri	2	0
V N Chitre	1	0
Mahomed Mendi	5	0
Shivnarayan Doobe	4	0
Ram Bharosial	3	0
Pandurang Gopal	2	0
Tukaram Gopal	2	0
H B Patil	1	0
R A Sharma	1	0
Chandrabhan Shugi	1	4
Mahomed Haji M	1	0
Sukdeo Dewnath	1	0
Mahadeo Doobe	1	0
Harichandar R.	1	0
Doomraolal B.	1	0
Shivsaran M.	1	0
Khedoo Balhal	1	0
Shoobaya K.	1	0
Dralliar Girdhar	1	0
Gudhav Girdhar	1	0
Bindashing M.	1	0
Raghunath Tukaram	2	4
Laxman Engineer	2	1-3
Dewoo Pandoo	1	4
Abdulally Jaffer	1	8
Shankar Anant	1	4
Soloman Amanda	1	1
Govind Parshram	1	4
Mukund Baburao	1	4
Ramchandra Narayan	1	8
Vishram Rowji	1	0
Kaloo Shiwa	1	0
Govind Trimbak	1	4
Ishwarlal Jinabhai	1	4
Laxman Bapu	1	4
Narayan Yeshwant	1	1
Shankar Pandurang	1	1
Bapu Yesoo	1	1
Govind Pandurang	1	1
Vaman Pandurang	1	1
Mukdev Narayan	1	1
Pandurang Vithoba	1	1
Narayan Govind	1	2
Hari Rama	1	1
Balance of Puja	17	0
Miscellaneous	38	10
Total	Rs. 187	10 3

DIVERSION OF BOMBAY TRADE

(Continued from page 20).

in Kathiawar States give such facilities if the concession of importing petroleum directly is granted to them?

The economic ground rent of the Bombay Port Trust on bulk installation plots varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per square yard per annum. At Port Okha land for installation is offered at nominal rates and in certain Kathiawar ports it is offered free. The wharfage charges will be nominal. The dock and rail charges will be minimum. The revenue under this head to the Bombay Port Trust used to come over Rs. 15 lakhs a year and if the trade is diverted to Kathiawar, it is not possible for them to recoup that loss.

It will be surprising to hear that fuel oil is sold cheaper in Kathiawar States than in Bombay owing to trade diversion and competition. The total quantity of oil imported to Kathiawar States last year was 22,500 tons, viz., 15,500 tons of kerosene oil, 3,000 tons of petrol and 4,000 tons of fuel oil. The customs and excise duties only on these items come to more than Rs. 15 lakhs. Owing to the rebate given to the trade, oil at some places is sold at under duty cost and by this new concessions it would toll a death knell to the prosperity of Bombay.

Will Bombay awake to the grave danger that threatens to her trade, commerce and prosperity?

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN GUJARAT

Dwarka Gets Three Inches Of Rain

POONA, July 6

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, North Hyderabad, Gujarat, Sind and the Punjab and active in Central India, East Rajputana, and Upper Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Gwa six; Myitkyina five; Tavoy four; Rangoon and Diamond Island three; Bassein two; Mergui, and Amherst one and a half, Mymensingh one; Amraoti and Khandwa two; Chanda and Pachmarhi one and a half; Dehra Dun, Akola and Hoshangabad one; Dwarka three; Jacobabad, Rawalpindi and Chhor two; Ambala, Barmer and Bhuj one and a half; Dalhousie, Murree, and Ludhiana one; Mahableshwar, Cocanada and Mercara two; Calicut and Khandala one and a half; Karwar and Nizamabad one.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma, North Madras Coast and Malabar, and will be active in Konkan, North Deccan, central parts of the country, Gujarat and in the hill districts of the Punjab and United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

Almost Normal Conditions.

CITY'S TEMPERATURE ON FRIDAY MORNING

Bombay, July 6.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.70 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 0.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 213 miles per hour.

Velocity of maximum guest of wind 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 31.80 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, July 6.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 A.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.50 degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 7.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 6-7-34: Coloba Point 0.13"; Fort 0.20"; J J Hospital 0.38"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.03".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 31.76; Fort 41.35; J J Hospital 36.63; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 36.55.

Total for the corrresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 16.44; Fort 18.74; J J Hospital 19.42.

Total for the corresponding period of 1933: Colaba Point 10.39; Fort 16.06; J J Sospital 14.54; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.80.

TONSILS —HEALED—

By his Homoeopathic treatment, Dr. D. D. S. Tandon cured my son, aged 16 years, who was suffering from septic enlarged tonsils with ulceration for over a year, owing to which he was having frequent attacks of high fever and had greatly suffered in general health. He was placed under the best medical treatment available in Bombay and some of the leading physicians and surgeons who were consulted, advised that no cure could be effected unless the tonsils were removed by operation; but owing to his weak state of health this advice could not be acted upon and he was thereafter placed under the Homoeopathic treatment of Dr. Tandon I am pleased to say that under his treatment within five months my son was completely cured, the attacks of high fever completely disappeared, and the enlarged tonsils were reduced to their normal size and though more than nine months had elapsed since then there has been no reappearance either of the enlargement of tonsils, or of any trace of septic matter or ulceration and when recently I stated this to an eminent physician and an eminent nose and throat specialist, they examined his throat, and expressed their surprise that in such a case the cure could have been effected without operation.—Sd. S. B. Nariman, Solicitor, High Court; Beau Lieu, 29 Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

In case of utter despair or surgical advice consult immediately Dr. Tandon, from 1-6 p.m. at Daver House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HELP AND CO-OPERATION EXPECTED

Report Of Institute Of Working Journalists

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Institute of Working Journalists was held on Sunday evening (July 1) at the office of the the United Press of India, Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Editor, Anandabazar Patrika presiding.

About thirty working journalists representing almost all the important dailies of Calcutta attended and the proceedings were throughout marked by enthusiasm.

The report of the Secretary showed that the Institute had so far received the largest measure of support from the staff of the Anandabazar Patrika, the United Press coming next. While regretting the fact that response from working journalists associated with the other Papers had not so far been as encouraging as it could be expected, the report proceeded, "while it is yet too early to attribute this absence of response definitely to any particular cause, I may inform you that reports have already reached us to show that some of the authorities concerned are not disposed to adopt an attitude of friendliness towards our Institute. In this connection, I cannot but refer to the most sympathetic and helpful attitude of Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman" as disclosed in the following letter to our President:—

"I wish the new Institute every success so long as it continues on the lines indicated, as in that case it can no doubt be of value to the profession. You will understand that the "Statesman" as a newspaper cannot participate in the institute, but there can be no reason, why members of its staff should not follow their own inclinations in this regard!"

Needless to say, a similar assurance from the authorities of other local papers would be very much helpful to the Institute."

The meeting then discussed and unanimously approved of the following suggestions embodied in the report of the Sub-Committee which had besn appointed in March last, by the Institute, as being calculated to improve the lot of the Working Journalists.

(1) Six hours' duty on each working day,
(2) Extra work beyond six hours to be paid for by extra remuneration,
(3) One day off from duty every week,
(4) One month's leave with full pay every year,
(5) Casual leave on full pay for 15 days in case of sickness.
(6) Provident fund,
(7) Regular payment of salary within the first week after the month for which is becomes due,
(9) One calendar month's notice on either sode before termination of service,
(9) letter of appointment stating terms and conditions of employment,
(10) preference to be given to a member of the Institute, as far as practicable, in filling up vacancies as well as making new appointments.

The Secretary was authorised to forward copies of these suggestions to the Proprietors of different newspapers and periodicals and place replies received from them before the Executive Committee of the Institute. It was also decided to reduce the rate of subscription for membership of the Institute to rupee one, only for the rest of this year.

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

MAHALUXMI CINETONE'S SUPER SOCIAL PRODUCTION

SEVA SADAN

Story by: SJT. PREMCHANDJEE "Nanubhai Vakil Production"

Featuring ZUBEIDA BANU, JADDANBAI & MODAK

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE FAMILIES

WORTH WHILE PICTURE TO SHOW TO THE FAMILY

COME & SEE TO-NIGHT TIME Sat. & Sun. 3-0 p.m.

Daily 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Upto-date stylish Picture House with latest accommodations.

IMPERIAL CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD

WILL BHULABHAI TOUR ANDHRA?

Congress Leaders On Election Campaign

MADRAS, July 6.

The Andhra leaders feel that Andhradesa needs as much fillip for the Congress Election campaign as Tmail Nadu. The expressed opinion of the organisers at present is that the tour of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in South India ought to be alloted at least 2 days for Andhra Desa.

However, the "United Press" understands that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has informed Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu of his intention of touring Andhra Desa a couple of days before the Benares meeting.

Further, it is understood that Mr. Nageswara Rao has informed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that it is impossible for Andhra leaders to confer with him at Madras on July 8, as was originally fixed up for the purpose of discussing the selection of Congress candidates from Andhra as the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting intervenes which will be held at Bezwada on the evening of July 7.—United Press.

ABOUT MAHADEV DESAI'S RELEASE

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

The "Sandesh" a local daily understands that the Government of Bombay have decided to release Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's secretary, who is undergoing imprisonment in Yerovada Jail.

He will be released in a few days.—A. P.

WIFE'S LEGS AND HANDS CUT

Sequel To Domestic Quarrel

MADRAS, July 6.

How a long-standing quarrel between a husband and a wife ended in the husband's cutting a hand and legs of the wife was related to-day.

It is alleged that Govindan, a Washerman did not get on well with his wife, Nallammal. Two months back he sent her away to her father's house but his father-in-law sent her back. Last night on account of poverty, Nallammal was begging food along with her sister, when Govindan attacked her with a knife and inflicted blows almost severing one arm and legs.

Nallammal is lying precarious in the General Hospital.—United Press.

IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

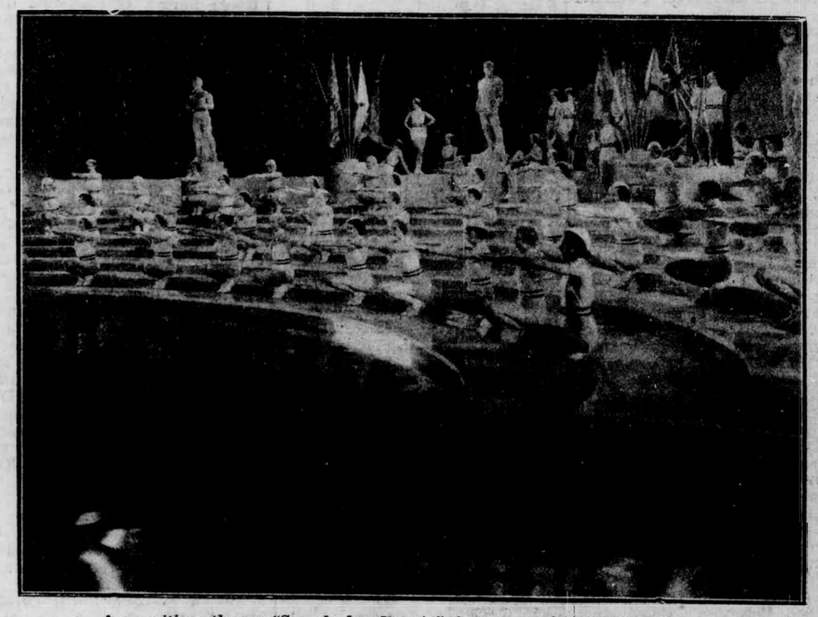
"SEARCH FOR BEAUTY" (PATHE)—3rd WEEK ROTHSCHILD (WELLINGTON—)"SVENGALI" (CAPITOL) "SINHASAN" (MINERVA)

Kumari Sultana and Syt. Chonker in "Afghan-Abala" to be released at the Globe to-day.

"Sinhasan" to be shown to-day at the Minerva.

Srimati Ramabai Rao and Kumari Gulbanoo in "Sanshaya-Kallol" at the Majestic.

"SCREACH FOR BEAUTY"—PATHE



An exciting theme "Search for Beauty" is now projected at Pathe.

Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Men In White" shown at the Regal.

BARRYMORE IN "SVENGALI"

John Barrymore and Marian March in "Svengali," at the Capitol.

"RANCHANDI"

Next Friday—To Be Shown At Super Talkies

A magnificent and awe-inspiring romance brilliantly portrayed over the silver screen will be shown at Super Talkies next Friday—an all-talking picture "Ranchandi," produced by Jayant Pictures, Bombay. This most sensational drama ever super-imposed over the silver screen comes from the glorious Rajput Era, when a Rajput sacrificed everything at the altar of his duty towards her motherland. This brilliant talkie— "Ranchandi,"— portrays a brave Rajput youth, who wagers a war against the traitors who for their personal interest give up their motherland in the hands of the invaders.

It is brilliantly cast—starring ace of stunts Master Navinchandra, with marvellous Miss Mehtab and supported by Shivrani, Haridas, etc. The Picture will be released at Super Talkies next Friday by Super Film Circuit, Queens Road, Bombay.

SONS OF THE DESERT

At The Palace

"Sons of the Desert," which is revived at the Palace this week, brings out the best in that outstanding team of funsters, Laurel and Hardy. It is a funny story and the comic pair make it even funnier. As the husbands who have to decieve their wives in order to attend the "Sons of the Desert" convention in a distant city, Laurel and Hardy keep their audience convulsed as comic situation after comic situation unfolds to the extreme discomfort in each case.

Stanley's cry-baby tactics and Hardy's disgust at his mate's dumbness have never been better portrayed than in this exceedingly riotious comedy. It will keep the entire family roaring.

Hardy's meeting with his practical-joking brother-in-law, effectively and humorously played by Charley Chase, a star in his own right, creates laugh-provoking situations that add considerable life to the film.

"Sons of the Desert" now to be seen at the Palace.

"SVENGALI"

At The Capitol

"Svengali," a Warner Bros. production starring John Barrymore opens to-day at the Capitol theatre. Few characters of fiction take a real place in the consciousness of the world. "Svengali" is one of the few. Stepping out of Du Maurier's famous novel, "Trilby," which won such sensational acclaim as a stage play, a generation ago, he stands as the embodiment of the evil. He is Mephisto Rasputin. Millions who have not read Trilby or seen it on the stage know the satanic portent of the name Svengali, just as those who have not seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin" know the significance of Simon Legree. The pointed beard, the long lanky black hair, the blazing eyes which Du Marier—who illustrated his novel—gave to his sinister hero—and which has become associated with the part, are faithfully done by Mr. Barrymore in his amazing make-up. Mr. Barrymore was triumphant in another Du Maurier play, "Peter Ibbetson" on the stage and it has long been his desire to do "Svengali." He made a study of hypnotism and mesmerism in preparation for the part. Marian Marsh has the feminine lead as Trilby, Archie Mayo directed. Miss Marian Marsh, who plays the part of Trilby in "Svengali," is the sensational screen find of the year. She is possessed of rare loveliness of face and form, and the ability to actually become the part she portrays. Trilby, which requires all the gamut of feeling, is one the finest characterizations ever given. Others in the cast are Bramwell Fletcher, Donald Crisp, Lumsden Hare, Carmel Myers, Luis Alberni, Ferike Boros Andrienne D'Ambricourt and Paul Porcasi. Archie Mayo directed.

"GLAMOUR"

At The Excelsior

A photoplay of absorbing interest opens an engagement at the Excelsior theatre.

The picture is "Glamour," a Universal drama with music adapted from the story by Edna Ferber. Constance Cummings and Paul Lukas have the leading roles.

The story in the main is an exposition of "the eternal triangle," and details the careers of a man, his wife and "the other man," all sincerely and deeply in love. Neither Miss Cummings nor Lukas has ever been more happily cast than in this affecting domestic drama, which begins on a note of lightness but gradually assumes the serious character of the tragic situations which follow. Philip Reed, as "the other man," is also excellent in his role, and his fine voice is heard in several songs during the progress of the story. Other parts are pleasingly handled by Doris Lloyd and Joseph Cawthorn, and William Wyer's direction is of a high order.

"Glamour" has been given a sumptuous production, and the settings in London and New York are models of taste and richness. Since the story concerns theatrical people, Since the story concerns theatrical people, there are many interesting glimpses of back-stage life.

"SEARCH FOR BEAUTY"

At The Pathe

Comedy, action, beauty and brawn are offered in delightful manner, with a novel treatment of the racket theme, in Paramount's "Search for Beauty" which opens to-day at 'Pathe'.

In addition to an excellent cast, the picture features the thirty finalists in Paramount's World-wide quest for beauty and talent, in which 176,000 contestants in every English speaking country of the World participated.

The lion's share of comedy honours goes to James Gleason and Robert Armstrong, united again as a team with sparkling dialog by Sam Hellman that pulls loads of laughs. But they get real competition from a number of Paramount's newer players headed for stardom.

LUPINO A HIT

Ida Lupino, charming blond importation from England, scores in this her first American picture, and excellent portrayals are given by Gertrude Michael, Larry "Buster" Crabbe and Tobby Wing.

Chronicling in laughs the misadventures of crooked promoters in their efforts to use Olympic champions as fronts for a health and beauty racket, the picture abounds in comedy situations from start to finish.

SEARCHES FOR BEAUTY

Gleason, Armstrong and Miss Michael play the promoters, while Miss Lupino and Crabbe are the Olympic champions. When Crabbe objects to cheap, flashy articles in the health magazine which he and Miss Lupino have been induced to "edit", he is shunted off on a world-wire quest for perfect specimens of health and beauty.

With complications following quickly after Crabbe brings his winning contestants to the health-farm he has been given in exchange for his interest in the magazine, love paves the way for a riotous climax in which the promoters find themselves cut off from their anticipated racket.

Credit is due to Director Erle Kenton for the speed with which the story is kept moving, and beauiful photography, especially in the spectacular ensemble scenes, is obtained by Harry Fishbeck. Much of the fun may well be attributed to Sam Hellman's dialog.

"MEN IN WHITE"

At The Regal

"Men in White," which opens today at the Regal theatre, brings not only a romantic new emotional team to the screen, but also one of the most dramatic stories ever filmed. The picture is a faithful adaption of this season's outstanding Broadway hit of the same name. The dramatic background of the story is a modern hospital, vivid and gripping in the gamut of unveiled emotions which only a hospital knows. For the first time the profession of medicine is revealed in all its stark, rich, human aspects. An actual operation scene is pictured in vivid detail, not morbidly, but as an education in the procedure of medicine as well as in the understanding of basic human emotions and instincts. Clark Gable and Myrna Loy are teamed, for the first time in screen history, in the leading roles. He is a doctor, in love with his profession but also in love with an heiress—an heiress who can't understand the inhuman demands of his profession. Although in love with her, he must first be faithful to the sick and wounded in his care. This leads to a momentary breach a broken appointment. In bitter disappointment, he enters into a liaison with the nurse, Barbara, the role poignantly enacted by Elizabeth Allan. Their breach is healed, but Barbara must meanwhile undergo an illegal operation at the hands of a "quack" doctor. The result of this is peritionitis. In the strong dramatic glare of an operating room, Gable the man she loves must operate on Barbara in a futile attempt to save her life. Dr. Hochberg, eminent surgeon (Jean Hersholt), aids him and, as a lesson in realism, persuades Lara (Myrna Loy) to witness the performance. Laura faints at the spectacle. Later she solaces Barbara and calls for Gable to bid the dying nurse a last farewell. Otto Kruger as a thwarted, disillusioned medico; Wallace Ford as a frolicking "Wise Cracking" interene; Henry B. Walthall as an eminent surgeon, Russel Hardine and Russell Hoptonas swift moving ambulance riders—all weave a secondly web of drama around the main plot, each excellent in his part.

The programme also includes a 2 reel comedy of Laurel and Hardy entitled "Midnight Patrol."

"SINHASAN"

At Minerva Talkies

Himalaya Pictures have screened in Bombay "Sinhasan" their first venture. It is a Hindi Musical extravanga now released at Minerava Talkies. The cast of the picture includes an experienced group comprising of Shantakumari, Indumati, Vasudeo, Nandu Khote and others.

The dialogue and the music are well used. The mystical character of the Rajguru, is balanced by "Rudraksha."

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"

At The Carlton

With the smashing success registered "Footlight Parade" now showing at the Carlton Theatre, Warner Bros have firmly established themselves as the leaders in producing this new type of screen entertainment.

Unlike the earlier types of musicals, however, the new series carries a definite and well defined plot and is staged on a scale of magnificance unheard of in the early days. In this insistence on a strong story for each of their musicals lies the secret of the popularity of Warner Bros. musical pictures.

The screen play of "Footlight Parade", though it treats of the stage, has an entirely different story from its predecessors. It deals with the fight of a young director of motion picture prologues to outwit his unserpulous rivals.

The all star cast includes such popular screen stars as James Cagney, Joan Blondell, Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell, Frank McHugh, Guy Kibbee, Ruth Donnelly, Hugh Herbert, Claire Dedd, Gordon Westcott, Arthur Hobl and Philip Faversham.

"MURDER IN TRINIDAD"

At The Roxy

Mystery film set in unique surroundings, criminal - infested swamp is background of thrilling "Murder in Trinidad" at Roxy Talkies. "Murder in Trinidad" a Fox picture adapted from the best selling novel by John Vandercook, a Crime Club story which attracted wide attention among murder mystery readers, opens this evening at Roxy. The picture introduces a unique background. The world famous Caroni swamp in Trinidad, treachous with quicksand, infested with man-eating crocodiles and inaccessible to civilised man, provides an atmosphere that intensifies an already exciting story. The story concerns a London detective who is called to the Port of Spain by the authorities to attempt to stop the flood Brazilian diamonds that are pouring into the world market via Trinidad. Shortly after his arrival, a series of murders take place that baffle both the authorities and the outwardly stupid detective. With the aid of a young man, the detective follows a trail that leads to the infested

(Continued on page 10.)

"Footlight Parade" seen at the Carlton.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 11 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Aavval 21 1353
Parsi: Behman 4 1303
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 20m
High Water: 9-42 20-43
Low Water: 2-20 15-46

Public meeting to express condolence at death of Sir J. Verjiwandas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding

SUNDAY, July 8

National Flag Salutation, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 8 a.m. (S. T.) Mrs. Naidu to unfurl flag.

MONDAY, July 9

Municipal Corporation, 2-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY July 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Men in White". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Murder in Trinidad". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Svengali". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Search for Beauty". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Sinhasan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Huddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

KOHINOOR—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Vehmi Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.

5 p.m. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Atre Kaka, Stories in Marathi. 7-30 p.m. A concert of Light music. 8-45 p.m. Talk on Truth about English Climate. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and General news in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Popular songs. Master Vasant with Harkant Shukla—Dilruba. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin and topical talk.
7-35 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
8-00 p.m. Sydney Baynes' Light Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Wimbledon Tennis: A running commentary on the tennis championships at Wimbledon.
9-00 p.m. England v. Australia—Third Cricket Test Match: eye-witness account.
9-15 p.m. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London.
9-45 p.m. Dance music.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-40 p.m. A topical talk.
10-55 p.m. England v. Australia—Third Cricket Test Match.
11-00 p.m. On the Ranges at Bisley, a sports talk.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram Khar, on Sunday at 9 a.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Messrs. S. L. Industrial Works (Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay) have sent us samples of "Zulak" metal polish, in powder and paste, prepared by them. All the material used in the manufacture of "Zuluk", we are informed, is purely Indian.

MRS. NAIDU'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the Inaugural Address of the Bombay Students Brotherhood for the year 1934-35 to-day (Saturday) in the hall of the Bombay Students Brotherhood at 6-0 p.m. The subject of the Address will be "Youth Must Service."

HANDICAPS TO ZANZIBAR INDIANS

Bombay To Protest Against Govt.'s Legislation

"A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and several Commercial Associations on Tuesday, July 10, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to protest against the legislation passed by the Government of Zanzibar, imposing heavy handicaps on Indians there with regard to trade likely to lead to their elimination.

Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will preside.

Flag Salutation
In "A" Ward

The opening ceremony of the office of "A" Ward District Congress Committee and Salutation of the National Flag will be performed by Mr. K. F. Nariman at 8 a.m. at 28, Manohardas Lane, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday).

COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will meet to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. at 28, Manohardas Lane, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDHYALAYA

The 10th fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidhyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Vidhyalaya, Khetwadi Main Road, Gowardhan Bhuvan, top floor.

GITA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Baug Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall, to-day (Saturday) from 8 to 9 a. m on "Sankhya Darshan" and to-morrow (Sunday) from 8-45 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) on "Upanishadas."

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Under the special lecture series Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje, will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Hindu Religious Reform" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

VAISHNAV D. P. MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Shri Samasta Vaishnav Dasa Porwad Mandal a meeting of members of the Vaishnav Dasa Porwad Bania community residing in Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) respectively in the Morar Baug, Khattar Gali to appoint a reception committee for holding a conference of all the Vaishnav Dasa Porwads in India.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

Members of the Council of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will go round the Ward, to enrol members in the following localities:—

Gazder Park, Princess Street, Lohar Chawl. All are requested to be present on Sunday at 7-30 a.m. at the Committee's Office. Persons who have taken the membership books, are requested to return them.

K. M. FREE DISPENSARY AND B. M. AND NURSING HOME

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street Fort, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of June 1934 in all 1694 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 930 women, 499 infants, and 265 children. 39 cases were admitted into the hospital.

BANK OF BARODA

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the half year ended 30th June 1934, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 55,891-5-1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 2,51,873-14-3.

TEN PER CENT DIVIDEND

The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent p.a. free of income tax on the paid up capital which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,01,273-14-3 to the next account.

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL

It is just a year since Dadar Middle School was started and though it is yet in its making, Mr. Khopkar is working with great zeal and energy to develop it on the lines of efficiency in the light of his experience of nearly a quarter of a century of educational work" observed Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunathrao Sabnis when he visited it. He further remarked that the tuition by 'Direct Method' would appear to be appealing to students and that their progress was satisfactory.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. Miss Jerbanoo M Mistry, will deliver a lecture on "Causes of High Infant Mortality" and Dr. H. D. Khote, on "Water, Air and Food and their Effects on our Health" at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Those desirous of joining the class are requested to register their names on or before 7th July.

THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Mr. Shringarpure And Mr. Abhyankar To Be President & Vice-President

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 6.

A keen contest was witnessed last evening at special meeting of the general board convened for the annual elections of the president and vice-president of the municipality.

With a view to avoiding 'clash" between the movers of simultaneous propositions the chairman adopted the methods of throwing lots. The person selected to pick up the "marked" chits was a nominated member and an official.

No sooner was the item on the agenda read out to the Board (which showed a rare representation of all the 24 eligible members), Messrs. Kelkar and Randive stood up simultaneously to move their propositions in writing for electing Mr. B. H. Shringarpure and Dr. T. Wells respectively as president of the municipality for the remaining period commencing from July 7.

Mr. N. T. Kelkar was given preference (as a result of the lots thrown, the chit marked in his name having been picked up first by a nominated member) to move his proposition.

Mr C. T. Randive then moved his amendment for substituting the name of Dr. T. Wells in place of Mr. B. H. Shringarpure.

The Ballot resulted in 13 votes for Mr. Shringarpure and 11 for Dr. Wells. The former was declared duly elected president of the municipality.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar was elected vice-president for the remaining period, commencing from July 7.

CHOLERA'S VIRULENCE

234 Attacks And 120 Deaths, Last Week In Bombay Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 30th June were as under:—

Cholera:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 234 attacks and 120 deaths against 212 attacks and 81 deaths in the previous week. Thana district reported 73 attacks and 55 deaths against 8-7 in the previous week; Satara 44-17 against 56-16; Poona 42-24 against 75-30; Ahmednagar 36-13 against 27-12; East Khandesh 34-8 against 39-11; Nasik 4-2 against 6-4; Dharwar 1-1 aganist nil.

During the previous week there was a sharp rise in incidence of cholera; the increase continues in his week less than apprehended. Usual preventive measures are being vigorously adopted to check the progress of the disease Inoculations are also being performed by the S. M. S. Officers appointed for the purpose in the affected areas.

Plague:—In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 36 attacks and 16 deaths from plague against 15-8 in the previous week The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 30 attacks and 11 deaths against 5-1 and Satara 6-5 against 10-7.

Small-pox:—The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 97 attacks and 9 deaths; Satara 56-7; Ahmednagar 50-3; Belgaum 48-5; Poona 37-18; Sholapur 32-4; Bijapur 16-1; Kanara 15-5; East Khandesh 15-2; Kolaba 23-3; Ahmedabad 14-12; Ratnagiri 8-1; Dharwar 5-1; Thana 7-1; West Khandesh 1-1; Bombay Suburban 1-1; Broach 4-1; Panch Mahals 2-2; Surat 1-1; Thar and Parkar District 16-0; Hyderaad District 6-0 and Bombay City 1-0. Total 455 attacks and 78 deaths against 417-96 in the previous week.

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

Cerebro-spinal fever:—Five attacks and 4 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 12 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 3 attacks and 2 deaths during the week against 8 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week; Ahmedabad District 1-0 and Bombay City 1-2.

CONGRESS WORK AT MALAD

Sjt. B. J. Mhatre writes:—

The Malad Congress Committee has already commenced to re-organise itself Members are being enlisted from different Centres of the Malad Town.

Members are being enrolled at the following centres:

1. Sjt. Jamnadas Erunza and Shrimati Vidyadevi Erunza. Muktawallas Baug near Malad Station.
2. Sjt. Dayanand Hiraman Mantri, Chichavli, Malad.
3. Sjt. Damodar Shridhar Kulkarni, Goregaon
4. Shrimati Gulab Janardan Mahtre, Village Proper 74, Malad.

All those desirous of being members are requested to approach any of the aforesaid centres and enlist themselves as Members.

For the purposes of election of the Malad Committee, the Suburban District Committee and the Maharastra Provincial Committee it is necessary that the enrolment of the Members should be completed on or before July 10.

Malad Citizens are, therefore, requested to enrol themselves on or before that date.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	15 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

Scholarships For Goud Saraswat Students

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March 1935 to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community:

FOR FEMALE STUDENTS

9 Scholarships for College Courses of the value of Rs. 84 per month.

2 Scholarships for Vocational Course of the value of Rs. 18 p.m.

5 Scholarships for High School Courses of the Value Rs. 23 p.m.

16 Scholarships Rs. 125 per month.

FOR MALE STUDENTS

31 Scholarships for College Courses of the value of Rs. 284 p.m.

8 Scholarships for Technical and Vocational value of Rs. 80 p.m.

19 Scholarships for High School Course of the value of Rs 60 p.m.

58 Scholarships Rs. 444 p.m.

In all 74 Scholarships Grand Total Rs. 569 per month.

DEATH OF DADAR CONGRESS WORKER

We regret to announce the death through typhoid of Sjt. Vinayak Sadashiv Sabnis (25), a Congress worker of Dadar at his residence on Wednesday night.

The late Sjt. Sabnis hailed from Janjira and had taken part in the last Civil Disobedience movement. He was sentenced to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Wadala Salt Raid and Satyagraha.

A large number of friends gathered to pay their respect to the memory of Mr. Sabnis at the funeral on Thursday morning.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

COMMENCING—9TH JULY

TIME:—6-30 p.m.

MONDAY—Present-day Questions in Indian Economics, Professor Kellock.
Logic, Professor d'Andrade.

TUESDAY—Psychology, Dr. Hivale.

WEDNESDAY—Figures in Contemporary Literature, Professor Colaco.
Thomas Hardy, Professor Choksi.

FRIDAY—Talks on Modern Education, Principal Vyas and Miss A. B H. J. Rustomji.

SATURDAY—1. Currency and Exchange problems of To-day, Professor C. N. Vakil.
2. Architecture, Professors Batley and Kshirasagar.

Congress Reception Committee Members

Meeting Will Be Held At Jinnah Hall On July 15 To Elect Office-Bearers

The General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee, writes:

The following persons have been enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

1 Sjt. K. F. Nariman,
2. Sjt. Abid Ali Jaferbhai,
3 Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain
4 Sjt. S. A. Brelvi,
5 Sjt. Mothichand G. Kapadia
6 Sjt. Jethmal Narandas
7 Mrs. Hansa Mehta,
8 Miss Bachuben Loatvalla,
9 Dr. Jethalal V. Vora,
10 Mrs. G. H. S. Captain,
11 Mrs. Jamnadas Purshottam,
12 Sjt. Vishwakant P. Bhatt,
13 Sjt. Sunderdas Morarji,
14 Sjt. Lala Girdharilal,
15 Mrs. Dharamshi J. Thacker,
16 Sjt. Tricumji Damji,
17 Sjt. Ramdas Damodhardas Pratap,
18 Sjt. Narhar Gangadhar Virkar,
19 Mrs. Shirenbai Byramji,
20 Sjt. Benaresilal Kariwalla,
21 Sjt. Manilal Mohanlal Jhaveri,
22 Shmt. Jasudbai Manilal Jhaveri,
23 Sjt. Jivanlal Chimanlal Setalwad,
24 Sjt. Harilal Manmohandas,
25 Sjt. Ratilal Prabhudas Mehta.

(To Be Continued).

ON 15TH AT JINNAH HALL.

The Reception Committee proper will be held on July 15, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to elect the Chairman and other Office-bearers as well as Executive Committee and about 18 Sub-Committees for the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress.

Only those who are on the membership register of the Reception Committee by 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on 10th July, will be eligible to take part in the above meeting.

Bombay Council Bye-Election

The Satara District (non-Muslim) rural constituency is called upon to elect a member in the Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the acceptance of office by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper.

The following is the schedule:

Monday, July 9: Nomination of candidates.

Thursday, July 12, Scrutiny of nomination paper.

Saturday, August 4, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting.

Thursday, August 9, at 11 a.m. at the headquarters office of the Collector and Returning Officer Counting of votes.

FLAG SALUTATION AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Mrs. Naidu To Unfurl National Tricolour On Sunday

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee a Flag Salutation ceremony will be held on Sunday, the 8th instant. at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Kamgar Maidan, opp. King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, Poibavdi. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the flag and Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi, Abid Ali Jafarbhai, C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Mhadeshwar and others will speak on the occasion.

HE'S MASTER OF HER MIND BUT NOT OF HER HEART!

JOHN BARRYMORE IN SVENGALI

MARIAN MARSH AS TRILBY

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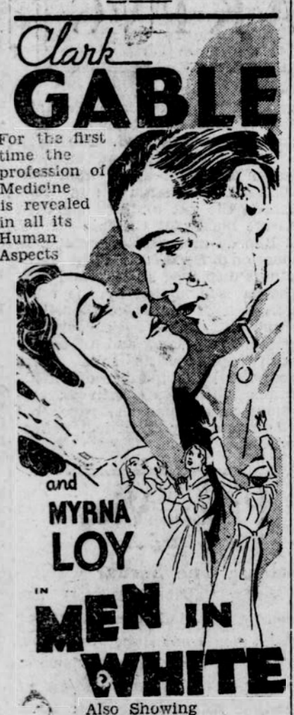

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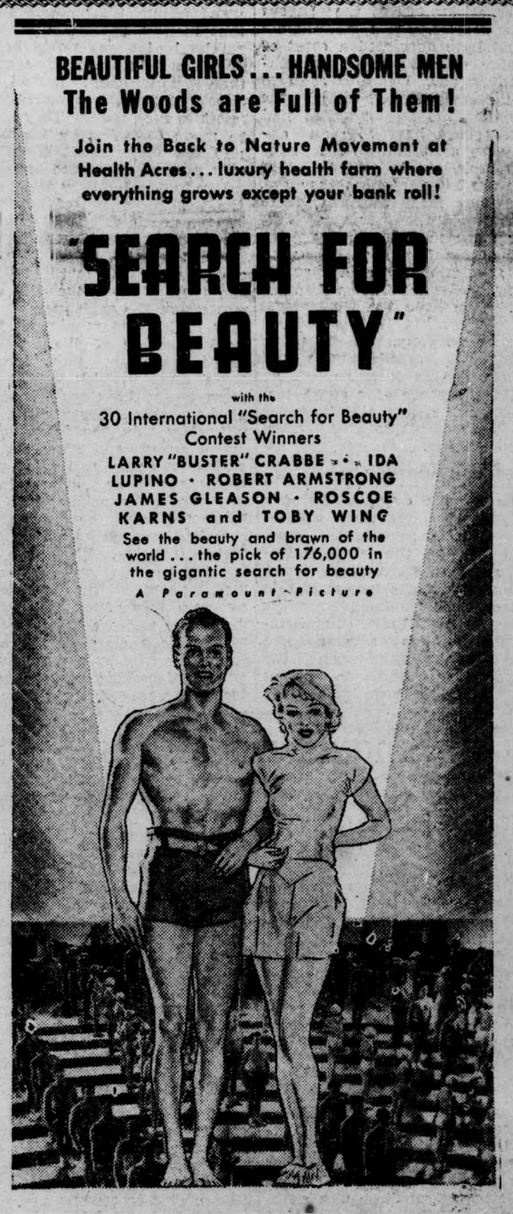

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934

WARNING TO MILLOWNERS

If the Bombay millowners and their ally, the Government, believe that now that the general strike has been called off, nothing need be done immediately to relieve the discontent among the workers, they are grievously mistaken. The very failure of the strike has made the workers far more discontented and sullen than they ever were and that is hardly a mood that promises peace or prosperity for the textile industry in Bombay. The failure of the strike has also enlisted a large amount of public sympathy for the workers' cause, and that sympathy was fairly expressed by the public meeting held in the City on Thursday under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation. It will be in the interests of the millowners themselves to do voluntarily what the workers unfortunately failed to compel them to do, namely, to inquire into and redress the just grievances of the workmen. If the millowners still fail to do their obvious duty, the Government should now at least step in and do justice to the thousands of aggrieved workmen. The Bombay meeting in question has unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Government to take immediate steps for the appointment of a court of enquiry or a board of conciliation under the Trades Disputes Act to make recommendations on the question of wages and on other issues arising out of the Labour Office Report. The Government should have appointed a court of enquiry or a board of conciliation long ago. But they seem to have excused themselves on the plea that the Labour Office had already been busy with an enquiry to ascertain all the relevent facts about wages. Now that the facts, such as they are, have been made available, there is no justification for any further delay in following up the work of the Labour Office with the appointment of a proper agency under the Trades Disputes Act. We hope the Government will not contend that at present there is no actual dispute to be settled. Everybody knows that the old dispute is still unsettled. And the absence of a strike just at present may make it easier for Govevrnment to give effect to conciliatory measures.

Need For Enquiry

The specific dispute between the millowners and the workers raises several important issues which concern the whole industry and, therefore, the whole country, and these issues need to be carefully examined by the Government of India. The Bombay meeting has also adopted a resolution calling upon the Government of India to appoint a committee to investigate the position of the textile industry from all points of view with special reference to its thorough reorganisation under public control, particularly in Bombay City, where "the conditions of the industry are so chaotic that any delay in radically improving them will involve grave risks to the very existence of the industry." The industry has long received a pretty large amount of State protection at the expense of the public and it is the duty of the Government to see that the protection is not wasted on an inefficiently managed industry. The inefficiency of the majority of Bombay mills is notorious and the Labour Office Report itself reveals several instances of their inefficiency. As Mr. N. M. Joshi and other speakers at the meeting pointed out, this is a national industry and its proper management is a concern not only of the millowners but also of the workers and the public of the City and the country. The least that the Government of India should do in this connection is to appoint an investigating committee on the lines suggested by the Bombay meeting.

A Danger To Bombay

The Government of India as well as the Bombay Government should also warn the Bombay millowners of the danger of driving the workers into desperation. We understand that at their general meeting to-day these millowners are about to standardise their wages and that in the process the general level of wages would be artfully lowered to a further extent than it is already. It will be disastrous for the millowners to resort to such tactics. They should be made to realise by the public and the Government that the only sure way to peace and prosperity in the industry is to make the workers contented by restoring the unfair cuts in their wages. We have been told over and over again that the Communists are a danger to the textile industry and through it to the City. We must warn the millowners that if they exploit the present demoralized condition of the workers and the growing unemployment by a cruel decision further to press down the standard of life of the workers, they will not only ultimately ruin the industry by provoking endless disputes and strikes, but they will also prove themselves to be a danger to the City which, the public would realise, could only be averted by complete nationalization of the textile industry. There are, we hope, a few wise and far-seeing men among the millowners and, we trust, they will bestir themselves and see that the millowners, as a class, do not antagonise the City by a rash, foolish and hard-hearted decision to reduce the wages of the workers.

Smouldering Fires

News from Germany of the happenings in that unhappy country is of the scantiest and what there is is often contradictory, or misleading. The shootings, arrests, dismissals from office, or other forms of "purging" the Nazi-fold of undesirable elements, are all astounding,—not, indeed, in that those who have the reins of Government in their hands should resort to such means of maintaining their power and authority; but that the culprits or suspects should be found in such quarters, as the ranks of the Von Papens and Roehms. For these were but yesterday the colleagues and coworkers of the Nazi High Command. That the representatives of Big Business have fallen off from the Nazi leaders was evident ever since Hugenbeck was snubbed and excluded last year; but that the eminent Conservative leaders like Von Papen, should have had occasion publicly to protest against the present regime in Germany, that they should waver and hesitate and show signs of disaffection, that the aged President Hindenburg should have to intercede personally to keep Von Papen in office,—these certainly are portents that could only have one meaning: the fires of disaffection are smouldering grimly below the surface calm and the regime inaugurated last year by Hitler may have to face yet another Revolution,—no one can say whether from the Right, or from the Left.

The suggestion is not wanting, indeed, that the Storm Troops are moving rapidly to the Left and that the Communists, who, in spite of all persecution and terrorism, have kept alive a most wonderful organisation of underground agitation against Hitlerism, are finding new accessions from quarters that they themselves would have hardly expected. The explanation, however, of this phenomenon,—assuming it is taking place in Germany,—lies in the fact that the economic programme of the Nazis has either not fructified, or been a sad disillusionment. They came to power on the crest of a surging feeling against Unemployment and Destitution, but they have yet been unable to remedy really the canker of unemployment, want and starvation. Except for a few jobs resulting from the wholesale dismissal or exclusion of the Jews and except for the vacancies caused by the removal of women once again into domestic field, there has been no increase in employment in Germany; and much less in the real wealth of the working-class. Faced with a world in the grip of the worst Depression of which history knows and confronted by neighbours and customers each ruthlessly adopting measures for self-protection, German industry and commerce have met with a setback even more severe and disastrous than that in the United States. Hectic measures to keep off the tide of economic distress,—by fixing rents, suspending interest, regulating wages, prohibiting international payments,—have had to be adopted to maintain this most abnormal and artificial system, which the best brains in Germany are themselves doubtful of enforcing effectively, and realising completely. Rumour speaks of the actual or impending resignation of Herr Schact,—than whom there can be no more competent, efficient, determined Director of a National Central Bank, like the Reisch Bank of Germany. Why? Germany has had to suspend payments, not only on ordinary private loans of an international character, but also on the doubly secured and guaranteed Dawes and Young Loans. Why? All because the economic conditions in Germany demand, if the people are to live and flourish at all, that radical reconstruction of the capitalist German social fabric, which the Nazis are unable to grant. Strong discipline, ruthless suppression of opposition, even a mere sense of despair may succeed in keeping the outward semblance of an ordered State for a little while longer; but it seems utterly unlikely that under these economic and political conditions. Germany would be able for any length of time to withstand the onrush of revolutionary forces.

WOMEN OF INDIA TO-DAY

The Miracle Of Gandhiji

(By NARAD.)

Like flowers on a spring morn, there rose a nation of Amazons in a moment, all over the countryside, standing side by side with their menfolk, fighting and suffering, side by side. In a moment it was a nation of Sylvia Pankhursts and Sarojini Naidus. She does not wear trousers to challenge her men but in a red 'sari' with a red 'tika' on her forehead, she stands a symbol of Indian womanhood, a mother of a thousand Gandhis and Jawaharlals and Subhases. That is the woman of India to-day.

From behind the barred windows through which she had peeped at the march of events, she stepped out, not to behold the light of day but to hold a torch to those who marched past her in homage. The Indian woman, after centuries behind grilles, stepped out of the threshold of her home to the threshold of a new life, not to fight as a feminist but as an equal of man. She did not stand on a platform to fight for her rights but to fight for the rights of a nation. She did not blush before the huge crowds that stood before her,

(Continued on page 7).

W. P. AND CRICKET

Of the two "friends" of India, who spoke at Bradford on Thursday, Sir Alfred Watson merely repeated the same 'qualities' of the White Paper, which, being quite the reverse of truth, do not possess even the virtue of pious platitudes. The White Paper is an insult to India because it does not recognise India's right to immediate and exclusive "share in the management of her own Government." The "efficient safeguards" are not "against trade discrimination"—to which, by the way, every Dominion is entitled—but they are intended to perpetuate the existing "trade discrimination" under which India is exploited for the benefit of Great Britain. And to say that the White Paper offers "a basis of goodwill" is to be guilty of a grave travesty of "good will."

The other speaker, Sir Ernest Hotson—rather well-known in Bombay—however, struck an original note in his defence of the White Paper. He drew an analogy between a Test Match and the creation of a new constitution, complained against "the multitude of self-appointed counsellors" who "were not always wise or even disinterested" but assailed "those who were in authority from every angle." The grievance from the British point of view is, perhaps, just, and certainly constitutes an effective defence of the British Government. But applied to the Indian side of the match, Sir Ernest's own analogy exposes the utterly farcical nature of the new constitution. There was no Indian team. And the apology for it was selected by the British Government in India. What would become of good will and good humour if Australia were alleged to be represented in a test match by a team selected by a subordinate branch of the M.C.C.? They talk of cricket. It is exactly cricket that they have refused to play.

WAGE CUTS AND REAL WAGES: : :

Admitted Limitations & Defects Of Labour Office Enquiry Militate Against Any Cut In Wages

(BY R. R. BAKHALE, M. L. C.)

II.

The Labour Office report has admitted that the construction of the cost of living index number is much more difficult than the collection of wage data, not only because of the difficulty of collecting accurate and reliable data but also because of the inherent limitations in comparing the index figures of two different dates. For the purposes of this enquiry, the Labour Office reconstructed the new cost of living index figures by scrapping the old one, which was wrong and misleading. Even this new index number is not free from one or two defects. For example, the months selected for comparison are July 1926 and December 1933. The prices of vegetables whose weighted proportion is 15 per cent to the total expenditure on food items, heavily fluctuated in these two months and the comparison naturally suffers. Secondly, items such as medicine, travelling and refreshments do not seem to have been properly weighted if one compares the expenditure on them with that given in the standard family budget of a working class family in Ahmedabad given in the report on page 219. Thirdly, items for ceremonial expenses, remittances to dependants and interest charges on debts, are not included in the index. The report says that an average working class family "is indebted to the extent of Rs. 130, the most usual rate of interest being 75 per cent." Such items take away a disproportionately large slices from the workers' earnings and must be taken into account, even though they may not be, for technical reasons, included in the cost of living index.

Wrong Assumption

One of the most important limitations from which the comparison between the cost of living index figures suffers is the assumption that "between two points of time, the standard of living has remained the same." As Dubb, the famous economist, points out, "the standard of life which one is seeking to compare is hardly a quantity and cannot be measured." With the progress of civilisation, the standard of life changes and expenditure on new items becomes inevitable. It should also be recognised that methods of averaging and weighting and the question of representativeness give rise to many difficulties in compiling the cost of living number. "Another source of error," the report points out, "is the impossibility of introducing changes in the items or quantities consumed". All that the cost of living index does is that it measures the relative changes in the cost of a large number of articles in daily use. Any attempt to put a wider interpretation on it is not warranted by the limitations which have been pointed out. Indeed the 1926 Tariff Board Report says on page 114 that "we need hardly point out the objections to taking the cost of living index number as the factor determining the level of wages, as this would result in a stereotyped standard of comfort of the wage earner for all time."

"Lag" In Wages

Real wages are defined as "wages measured in units of purchasing power or the actual goods or services which money wages buy." The purchasing power is determined by the cost of living the limitations in the compilation of which and the difficulties in collecting the comparable data for money wages vitiate to some extent the real wage index figure. The report therefore points out that the index number of real wages "must not be regarded as an exact measure of the change because the material for both wages and cost of living is not always complete or accurate." Secondly, the utility of the real wages index is also limited by the fact that money wages are slow in adapting themselves to changes in the cost of living. "In a period of rising prices," the report points out, money wages "lag behind the rise of prices"; and it is hardly ever that this "lag" is made good. The Report of the Committee on Prices in 1912 shows, as has been pointed out by the 1926 Tariff Board Report, that "there is reason to believe that wages in the cotton mill industry in Bombay, in the period immediately preceding the war, had not adjusted themselves to the general rise in prices throughout the country." The Tariff Board, therefore, says on page 114 that "the increase in wages, which has occurred since then, must be discounted to that extent." By 1919, the Bombay workers got an addition of 35 per cent by way of a special allowance to their basic wage. The inadequacy of this rise as admitted by Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla before the Fawcett Committee which says on page 119 of its report that, according to him, "in 1918 and 1919 the weavers were not getting a wage fully commensurate with the then high cost of living." A further rise of 40 per cent for weavers and 40 per cent for other workers was sanctioned towards the end of 1920, and yet it was found that as compared with May 1914 the real wage index figure in 1926 was only 121 while the cost of living index in the same year was 155 This disparity becomes all the more serious when it is remembered that the cost of living index number of those days was considerably weighted against the workers. This "lag" in wages has never been made good and in any comparison of real wages of today with any past year, the consideration of the "lag" becomes very important.

Other Considerations

Another equally important consideration in properly assessing the value of the rise in real wages is that their index number, though it serves as a measure of

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE NATION'S DUTY.

We have no doubt that the Nation owes it to itself to respond enthusiastically to the recent appeal of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Whatever the motives behind the Poona attempt and whoever the perpetrators the providential escape of Gandhiji deserves to be celebrated as an occasion for national rejoicing. Inspite of political differences, there is, we make bold to say, no Indian who does not feel pride in the Mahatma as the greatest and noblest in the land, indeed, in the world, and as the most invaluable asset to this country. One shudders even to think of the magnitude of the calamity that was averted at Poona. That being the case Seth Jamnalal's instructions should be gratefully followed by all Indians irrespective of class, community or politics.

MERCHANTS RESPOND.

We congratulate the Shri Mahajan Association of Zeveri Bazar on its patriotism. As a result of an appeal by Mrs. Naidu made at an ordinary meeting of the Association, 75 members enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee within half an hour. We are sure the lead given by these 75 will be followed by other members and other Associations also. As Mrs. Naidu said the merchants of Bombay have always stood by the Congress and given substantial proof of their loyalty to it. The present, again, is a test of their patriotism and sense of hospitality. And it is by no means, at least compared with their own splendid record, a severe test at all. The Reception Committee wants 5,000 members. It should not be difficult for Bombay to fulfil the Committee's hope.

BOMBAY'S WOMEN'S BIT

The public meeting of the women of Bombay, held on Thursday under the auspices of nearly a dozen women's institutions in the City is but one of the numerous public meetings held by women as well as men all over the country to condemn the outrageous attempt on the life of Gandhiji at Poona. The distinguishing feature of the Bombay women's meeting was that the speakers said little of the Sanatanists who foolishly seek to frighten Gandhiji and his followers into abandoning their Harijan campaign; but they wisely stressed the need for their redoubling their own efforts to further that campaign. They have already done much in that direction, especially the devoted and self-less workers of the Gandhi Seva Sena, and we are confident their intensified activities will be an example to all Harijan Sevaks.

WRONG MOVE

Two Socialist Congress members of the United Provinces are reported to have tendered their resignation from the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee. They have declined, to state their reasons, but we hope the suggestion is wrong that they have resigned because "being members of the Congress Socialist Party—the position of which is not yet definite regarding its attitude towards the forthcoming Assembly elections—they want to refrain from such actions as might create misunderstandings in its rank." As we have already pointed out, so long as Congress does not scrap its Patna decisions, Congressmen must, regardless of differences, accept the programme of Council Entry and must recognise as their own, the Congress Parliamentary Board. Opposition to either, as such, is out of the question. Indifference or neutrality, even from perfectly genuine motives, may do grave harm; for, the honour of the Nation and the Congress will be involved in the elections. Moreover, Socialists must welcome every opportunity of intimate contact with Congress Parliamentarians if only because they will thereby be serving as the watch-dogs of Congress ideology. And this is one of their primary duties as Congress Socialists.

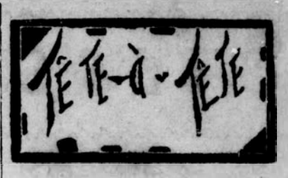
ADULT EDUCATION

We cordially welcome the formation in Bombay of the Adult Education Asscciation to promote adult education on an extensive scale in the Presidency. The published aims and objects of the Association are all laudable, and an institution to promote these has long been needed. The Association starts under good auspices, having already secured from Mrs. Jaibhai D. Bharda and Miss Bharda the gift of the excellent private library of the late Mr. J. D. Bharda and also a munificent donation of Rs. 20,000. If the earnestness displayed by Mrs. and Miss Bharda is emulated by the other promoters of the Association, it is bound to achieve encouraging success ere long and to distinguish itself by its solid work from the large number of institutions which start with an ambitious programme on paper but fail to give any practical effect to it.

Press Views

Release The Sardar

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been in an indifferent state of health for some time, and now it appears that his condition is so serious as to cause anxiety to the jail authorities. Ever since the Congress abandoned civil disobedience, the Government have been repeatedly urged to release Sardar Vallabhbhai. Technically, he may not be a civil disobedience prisoner, but the Government have been detaining him as a State prisoner solely on account of his being a Congressman. Now that Congressmen do not propose to resort to direct action, there is no sense in keeping them in prison whether they were convicted for political offences or confined under obsolete laws. The news of Sardar Vallabhbhai's illness is most disquieting, and we hope the Government will set him free immediately so that he may have proper care and medical advice of his own choice. The prolonged incarceration of leaders has invariably undermined their health, and the Government ought to take a lesson from the unfortunate experiences in the past.—"Hindustan Times."



The Dublin University has conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Viscount Halifax (Lord Irwin).

This is, of course, the best that the Irish can do for a Britisher.

* * * *

Our 'alter ego' doesn't seem to like Sir Ernest Hotson's analogy between a Test Match and the White Paper, and wants to know what would happen to "good-will and good humour," if the Australian Team were selected by a branch of the M.C.C.

The answer is simple. There will be a Criminal Law Amendment Act or Ordinance to safeguard "good will and good humour."

No? You don't think so? Well, well it can't be helped. That is all.

* * * *

DELHI'S MALARIA CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT SIMLA.

—Vernacular Paper of Delhi.

Sounds like a suggestion that Simla is the summer headquarters of Delhi's Malaria too.

* * * *

Commenting on the Calcutta Corporation Mayoral Election an eminent vernacular Muslim daily, the "Khilafat" characterises the European group as an "Opportunist Group."

Other Muslim papers please copy, although there is none so blind as the Muslim Confe.—we mean, as he who refuses to see.

* * * *

Sir Henry Gidney was given a civic address by the Madras Corporation, which was the right thing for the latter to do.

Sir Henry, in reply, agreed that India was the home of Anglo-Indians and so on. That was the right thing for Sir Henry to do.

But "this is the ideal," he said, "for which all right-minded Anglo-Indians and I myself are today striving." Splendid, but why this —er— distinctive emphasis on "I myself"?

* * * *

Doctor Moonje has consented to become an Honorary Vice-President of the Indian Committee of the World Fellowship of Faiths.

India must envy the 'World' its good luck.

* * * *

FRANCE TO STRENGTHEN NAVY.

REPLY TO ITALY'S DECISION TO BUILD NEW SHIPS.

Now Italy must strengthen her navy in reply to France's decision to build new ships. Then France..... Finally—WAR.

* * * *

Sir Md. Yakub declares that he is not a candidate for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Aligarh University which he considers to be the highest honour that the Muslim community can bestow on any Muslim.

We congratulate Sir Md. Yakub. He has begun well. But he must'nt stop there. He should withdraw his Assembly candidature, which involves the highest honour that the Muslims of Rohilkhand and Kumaon can bestow.

Why do things by half? It is complete self-realisation which is of the essence of spiritual perfection.

* * * *

MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU MORE ABOUT THE SNAKE.

Jail Superintendent's Version.

—"The Leader."

No, don't rush to conclusions. Even Anglo-Indian enemies, to say nothing of Indian opponents, have never likened Jawaharlal to a snake. No, it is all about what you already know.

But now the dying declaration of the snake should also be formally published to the effect that its visit was in the nature of a friendly call.

* * * *

An upcountry contemporary reports proceedings "under section 491, I.P.C. for alleged trespass."

He was, however, discharged, the prosecution having presumably failed to prove that the trespass was "alleged."

* * * *

"The day you marry my daughter I deposit £10,000 in my bank to your credit. Agreed?"

"Yes, but couldn't you give me the £10,000 and deposit your daughter in the bank?"

Weeding Out Of Storm Troops Proceeds

Forty-Six Men Secretly Cremated After Execution

Von Kahr, General Von Lossow And Colonel Seisser Shot In Munich

HAVE VON PAPEN'S ACTIVITIES AS VICE-CHANCELLOR ENDED?

BERLIN, June 5.

The belief that Herr von Papen's activities as Vice-Chancellor have ended is strengthened by workmen removing the furniture of his official office, which henceforth will become the headquarters of Herr Lutze, the new head of the Brown Army.

It is learnt that the bodies of forty-six or forty-seven men in the secret second list of executions were cremated three days ago, and the ashes will be given to their relatives when the list is published as expected eventually, though to-day for the sixth time the publication has again been postponed.

The weeding out of the Storm Troops is proceeding energetically. Those who were formerly Socialists or Communists are marked out as first to go, and care will be taken to allow them no chance of forming their own organisations.

It is learnt that at least 40 per cent of the Brown Army's strength of 2,500,000 will be disbanded.

Confirmation has now been received of the shooting at Munich of Herr von Kahr, Premier at the time of Hitler's unsuccessful putsch in 1923, also of General von Lossow and Colonel Seisser, a former Police Commander.—Reuter.

WHAT VON PAPEN SAID

The following are excerpts from the speech of Herr von Papen at Marburg University on June 16, which has led to his unpopularity:—

"The nation knows that heavy sacrifice is demanded, if it is going to follow the leader Adolf Hitler, in unshakable faithfulness, but every word of criticism uttered must not be construed as malevolence, and perplexed patriots should not be stamped as enemies of the State."

The Vice-Chancellor protested against the abuse of "all too zealous young revolutionaries and the expression 'reactionary' directed against those who had devoted themselves to the national task.

"Freedom and equality before the law are not liberal conceptions, but German and Christian ones. The fundamental basis of the State at all times is justice. Education to duty in the service of the State is necessary, but should have its limits."

GOERING IN ACCIDENT

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, July 6.

It is rumoured that Gen. Goering met with an accident. No details nor confirmation are, however, available.

Later:—The Goering accident is officially denied.

BERLIN WELCOMES AGREEMENT

BERLIN, July 5.

It is expected that the Anglo-German agreement on the transfer question will result in a favourable outcome of negotiations proceeding between other Governments similarly concerned.

The agreement is warmly welcomed here. The official organ attaches particular importance to the fact that in the preamble, Britain recognises the German standpoint, that she is only able to pay debts in goods and that favourable trade balance and increase of Germany's export trade are preliminary conditions to transfer operations.—Reuter's Special

LORD READING'S NEW JOB

LONDON, July 6.

(Special Cable).

Lord Reading has been appointed Chairman of the Carreras in succession to Sir Louis Baron, deceased.

"Sub-Inspector In Trouble"

With the reference to the report published under the caption "Sub-Inspector and Constable in Trouble" it was stated that "an inquiry was instituted by the Commissioner and the Havildar admitted the facts, as far as he was concerned, stating that he only received Rs. 10 as his "baksheesh." We now understand that the Constable has not been involved in this inquiry and no action is to be taken against him.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Last night, the Officer attached to Belliaghata Police Station happened to notice a steel trunk lying unclaimed beneath a tree in front of the University College of Science, which being opened revealed the headless body presumably of an up-country man.

No clue to this murder is yet found.—United Press.

DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

British Memorandum Only, Practicable Scheme, Says Lord Privy Seal

LONDON, July 5.

Some pointed comments on armaments situation and upon the problem of security were made to day by Lord Privy Seal Capt. Anthony Eden.

He expressed his conviction that if disarmament convention was to be reached it could only be reached on the basis of British Memorandum which he emphasised was a scheme of disarmament.

He had not accepted the view sometimes expressed that if only British Government would be more forthcoming on the question of security and would offer to do more to meet anxieties of the heavily armed powers, convention could be realised without further difficulty.

There was no security which the British Government could conceivably offer to-day which would itself enable disarmament convention to be reached.

ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

France has been preoccupied with problems of security made more intensive and immediate for her by the knowledge of German rearmament claims.

Italy has been pursuing a policy which she claims to be essentially realistic that the outcome in regard to disarmament is something which cannot now be realised and has urged limitation at the present level—a solution which in addition to its unsatisfactory character would be in practice as hard to realise as disarmament itself.

Russia has been concerned to change the whole character of conference into instrument for another purpose. We are almost alone among the great powers of Europe persistent in pursuit of official goal of Conference namely disarmament.—B. O. W.

GOOD HUMOUR IN CRICKET AND POLITICS

Sir E. Hotson Draws Analogy Between Test Match & New Constitution

LONDON, July 5.

An analogy between a test match and the creation of a new constitution was drawn by Sir Ernest Hotson in a speech at Bradford under the auspices of the Union of Britain and India.

He pointed out that in both the multitude of self-appointed counsellors were not always wise or even disinterested and assailed those who were in authority from every angle and even risked embittering the temper of the players.

He said that in both cricket and politics good-will and good humour were necessary, and pointed out that the White Paper was supported not because it was regarded as an ideal, but because it was the best scheme yet produced to meet the existing conditions.

Sir Alfred Watson said that the White Paper offered at least a basis of good-will, and provided efficient safeguards against trade discrimination.

He said: "If we are not prepared to concede to India a larger share in the management of her own government, we must not expect reciprocity from India and had better abandon the idea of trading, and frankly rule India as a costly dependency."—Reuter.

AIR FORCE TO BE INCREASED?

Baldwin Refuses To Give Assurance In Commons

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Baldwin refused to give an assurance that increase in air force would not be decided upon, now that the Disarmaments Conference had broken down.

He was asked in supplementary questions, firstly, whether it was not a fact that if the air force was strengthened Britain would have a better opportunity in obtaining the Disarmament convention and, secondly, whether he would arrange that British forces should be equal to fulfilment of these obligations at the last League covenent.

Replying to the second of these questions Mr. Baldwin said "That is of course a very grave responsibility that rests at any time on the British Government. —B. O. W.

RUBBER REGULATION IN DUTCH INDIES

Natives And Chinese Ignore Restrictions

LONDON, July 5.

"The Financial Times" Amsterdam correspondent says, it is reported that the carrying out of the rubber regulation scheme still meets with difficulties in Dutch Indies. The natives of several districts are continuing to tap all out, and the attitude of several Chinese smallholders who now wish to be classified as estateowners and not as natives, has occasioned an intricate problem.—Reuter.

SILVER EMBARGO REGULATIONS

No Licence Necessary For Silverware

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Silver embargo regulations have been formally published by the Treasury. No licence is necessary for the exports of articles fabricated from silver, foreign silver coin or metals containing relatively small amounts of silver. In the case of coin an affidavit must be filed before export.—Reuter's Special.

Rajkot's Quota For Bihar Relief

To afford relief to sufferers of Bihar earthquake, Rajkote began collections, as soon as the news of the disaster reached the town. It collected Rs. 10,150, and, after deducting Rs. 30 as expenses the balance of Rs. 10,120 has been forwarded to the Rajen Babu Relief Fund. Among the contributors, according to the list just published, are five persons with donations of Rs. 251 each, viz., Sjts. P. G. Masurekar, N. K. Zaveri, C. Kachra, Mr. Dahyabhai, and P. L. Chudgar. Sjt. R. Javerchand has donated Rs. 501, Smti. Ottambai Makanji Rs. 300, and Sjt. D. B. Shukal Rs. 250.

FLOOD HAVOC IN D. I. KHAN DISTRICT

DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN, July 6.

As a result of yestoerday's abnormal flood, considerable damage is reported in the district.

The Vedic Bhratri College Hostel, police lines and the Sessions Court compound have fallen and several houses have been washed away in Rangpur Jhok and Gomala. The exact loss of life and property is not yet known. The water is subsiding and no further damage is apprehended.—A. P.

THREE STRIKERS KILLED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Furious Battle With Police In Street

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.

Three strikers are dying and many have been injured as a result of clashes with the police in the evening, when the eight-week old strike of longshoremen assumed the ugliest character. A huge crowd bombarded the police with bricks. The police fired and a batle ensued for the industrial quarter of the city, which changed hands several times, the strikers setting fire to inflammable objects to cover their retreat.

The Governor has ordered 5,000 troops armed with a new vomiting gas, which disables victims for two days, to stand by.

An earlier message stated:—

Sanguinary encounters between the police and strikers occurred to-day, the latter barricading the street after being ejected by the police, effectively wielding their truncheons and hurling teargas bombs.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

SAN FRANCISCO July 6.

After daylong battles in which twenty persons were shot, one of them fatally, and many others injured the police were victorious. The National Guard has been ordered to the waterfront to protect State property.

(LATER)

The latest casualties in the rioting are three killed and eighty seriously injured.—Reuter's Special.

CASUALTIES IN SAVAGE FIGHTING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.

Hostilities ended the evening when the National Guard armed with machine guns occupied the water-front, but the Union threatens to call a General Strike. Casualties as the result of the savage fighting of the strikers are 2 dead, one dying, 31 wounded by bullets and 40 badly gassed. Scores of others have been injured which include five police.

FRANCE TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

Reply To Italy's Decision To Build New Ships

PARIS, July 6.

The Senate by 281 votes to 22 has passed the Naval Construction Bill already adopted by the Chamber providing for a second ship of the "Dunkerque" class (26,500 tons), a destroyer and two submarines.

M. Pietri announced that another capital unit will be laid down before the 1935 Naval Conference. He was unable to say whether it would be of the "Dunkerque" class or of 35,000 tons, but hoped that it would not be the latter.

The announcement is presumably influenced by Italy's recent decision to lay down two new 35,000 ton capital ships.—Reuter.

PREMIER OF ALBERTA RESIGNS

(Special Cable).

EDMONTON, July 6.

Premier Brownlee of Alberta has resigned and has been succeeded by the Scotsman Mr. R. G. Reid

Civic Address For Muslim Sporting Club

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Mahomedan Sporting Club which have achieved the unique distinction of being the first among the local Indian Soccer teams to win league championship are proposed to be honoured with presentation of a civic address by the Calcutta Corporation.

The Mayor who was approached with this suggestion said it would have his whole-hearted support.—United Press.

RIOTING IN AMSTERDAM GHETTO

Police Repulsed In Battle With Communists

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Hitherto seven persons have been wounded in the fighting in the East End between the police and Communists demonstrating against the reduction of unemployment pay. The rioters erected barricades against the police baton charges. The police fired and the crowd then scattered, but subsequently the rioting worsened and the police were forced to retire from the District of Jordan, where all the street lamps were smashed and the shops looted.

The retiring police were stoned from the windows of houses. The whole police force of the city were ordered to sround the Jordan area at midnight.

The Burgomaster has issued a proclamation warning the populace of other areas not to go to the Jordan District and impede the police.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM RIOTS SPREAD

AMSTERDAM, July 6.

The casualties in the rioting hitherto are one person dead and eight seriously injured. The disturbance spread in the early morning to four more working class districts.

The streets were plunged in darkness. Hundreds of windows of shops and houses were smashed. The police were ordered to use revolvers without waiting for a charge or use batons. The military police at 1-30 a.m. cleared the Jordan district and met with little resistance. Searchlights were employed to enable them to operate.—Reuter's Special.

REDS AT BOTTOM OF TROUBLE?

AMSTERDAM, July 6.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Jordan district where the police were pelted with missiles, and several police charges were made. It is believed that communists have originated the disorder. They set fire to a bridge in Rarbour district last night, but the fire brigade extinguished the blaze before much damage could be done. The latest casualty figures are two dead and several injured. All police leave has been cancelled, and military guards have been strongly reinforced to cope with any recrudescence of the trouble at nightfall.—Reuter.

WAGE-CUTS AND REAL WAGES

(Continued from Page 16.)

comparison of wage changes between two dates, does not indicate the adequacy or otherwise of wages. The chronic indebtedness of the working classes to the extent of Rs. 130 for an average working class family with an usual rate of interest at 75 per cent., proves how inadequate the present wages are. Similarly, it is necesary to remember that the Labour Office report, while comparing the wages of to-day with those of July 1926, takes no responsibility by suggesting that the 1926 wage was an adequate wage. On the other hand, it says that "we are not concerned with the question whether the standard of life enjoyed by the cotton mill operatives of Bombay is adequate or inadequate, absolutely or relatively, absolutely in the sense that it satisfies the human needs of labour according to the accepted notions of civilised life, and relatively meaning thereby, relative to the standard of life prevailing in other centres in the cotton mill industry in India or in other industries in the same centre." Lastly, it must be remembered, as has been pointed out by the Fawcett Committee on page 120 of its report, "whatever advantages in real wages the worker may be having during a time of falling prices, his standard of life cannot be safely affirmed to be the same as it was 15 years ago, so as to enable us to say that, even assuming for the sake of argument that prices recede to the level of 1914, a reduction of wages to the same level would be justifiable." An application of this one single test, leaving aside the other arguments, is enough to show that a rise of 11 per cent in real wages in eight years is hardly adequate to compensate any improvement that may have taken place in the standard of life during that period.

(To Be Continued.)

Auction Sale Of Toddy Shops

INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT REVENUES

Strong Competition Results In High Prices

The sale of to-day shops in Bombay by tender and auction took place on Friday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and, owing to strong competition amongst the builders, resulted in an increase of about Rs. 1,75,000 in Government revenue. There are about 130 toddy shops in Bombay. They were all put to auction except the privileged shops, which are very few and practically almost all the shops, except those whose sales had gone down last year, were sold for higher fees. The highest fee obtained for a single shop was Rs 23,100. Some of the shops were sold at 50 per cent and some even at 100 per cent higher fees than last year.

AN INDUCEMENT

The sales were conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Dillon, the Collector of Bombay, assisted by Excise Superintendent Mr. Hogan, and other Inspectors of the Abkari Department. A very large number of bidders, Parsis, Bhandaries, Kharwas, Indian Christians, were present at the auction, which began at 10-30 a.m. and finished at 5 p.m. there was keen competition this year and this helped to increase the price of fees to a very large extent. The reason why bidders were induced to offer higher price was the change Government had made in the mode of payment. Last year the full fees were taken in advance but this year a change was announced that Government would accept only one-fourth of the fees in advance and the balance would be payable in monthly instalments. The apparent reason for this change was the present condition of depression in trade and business. This concession of easy payments induced the bidders to offer higher prices and as a result of this new policy Government has been able to get increased fees and increased revenue. It is a well-known fact amongst those who resort to-day drink, that it is difficult to get pure and unadulterated toddy in Bombay. There are about 130 toddy shops and 85 tree booths licenses in Bombay. The licences, in many cases, mix the toddy with large doses of water and in order to increase the intoxicating effect of it, in not a few cases, all sorts of stuffs, such as opium, Bhang, Dhetora, etc. are even mixed. If an independent inquiry is instituted by Government regarding the wretched stuff that is sold in the name of toddy in Bombay, the revelations will be a shock to the general public.

EVIL OF ADULTERATION

For some of the shops which were sold at a very high prices, the license fee per gallon will be from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0. None of the shops auctioned has been sold for a fee of less than Re. 1 per gallon, whereas, in Bombay toddy is sold from one anna and six pies to two annas a gallon. It is very difficult to believe that the Abkari Department is not aware of the mixing and adulteration that is going on on a large scale in the toddy trade. It seems as though the Department is not concerned to see whether pure toddy is sold in Bombay. The Department's only concern evidently is to see that the revenue of the Government increases every year and judging from the result of the auction the Department will be entitled to be complimented by Government on their success. But this success is at the cost of those who waste their money and harm their health by resorting to adulterated toddy.

WOMEN OF INDIA TO-DAY

(Continued from page 6)

aghast, timid, afraid but spoke to them, like mother unto son, like sister unto brother, she that had never spoken to any but her husband and a few relatives.

Men's Equals.

Even to-day the presence of women at political meetings in the West arouses comment. The newspapers say "a number of women were also present" but here they are not mere spectators but conveners. They run meetings, dominate them and carry them through where men might have faltered. The men were amazed, they were dumb with apprehension and before they found their voices, they had vowed allegiance to her. There she stands as an equal, having achieved her birth-right overnight while women all over the world are still clamouring for flapper votes. She was never a feminist but an equal, for feminism can only exist where there is inequality of rights. The history of Indian womanhood would be shortest history on record. It will have no details of a fight to achieve her purpose but a record of her achievements.

The most remarkable thing that has happened in India in the last decade is not the awakening of a political consciousness among the masses but the awakening of Indian womanhood to the fulness and glory of her life and the life of the nation.

It is surprising how we have begun to accept this fact of feminine equality as a part of our life, we have never questioned it, they never fought for it but seized it with a staggering blow that sent our social prejudices against them, flying to the winds. They achieved equality before we realised what was happening, a process that would have taken centuries otherwise. Illiteracy among women is a different question, the illiterate woman or the woman whose only education was limited to being able to write her husband's address on an envelope, achieved equality while her educated sisters were still fighting to no purpose, not to gain equality but a franchise.

Miraculous Change.

Every village, every city, every town has its quota of women in public life, if petty public bodies have not extended their franchise to women, if they have been unable to override prejudices, she directs the affairs of a nation. Education in schools would have taken ages to accomplish what they have achieved in the twinkling of an eye. For education as it stands to-day, fails in its purpose of awakening the best in us.

I have seen thousand of them, everywhere, in every village green, in every national platform, addressing crowds without the least touch of self-consciousness. Only the other day I saw one of this legion that has sprung up on the countryside, unknown to the world, she would die unknown but leave us with the heritage of a greater nation. There she stood, lean, gaunt, tall, leaning on the banister, in a green sari, a large khadi bag in her hand. I could see her leading an army of men and dying in the fray with blood oozing from her mouth, a smile on her face, unknown and unwept and I wondered what Gandhi had done. What magic hymn he had whispered in her ears, what divine strength he had brought her. For this and this alone, incense to the greatness that is him.

STABBED MAN IN HOSPITAL

Alleged Assailant Disappears Under Cover Of Night

A request for a few annas from a friend, is alleged to be the cause for a fatal stab wound that was inflicted on Validar Vithaimal, a Hindu, at the Chowpatty Sea Face on Friday night. The injured man was removed to the J.J. Hospital and as his condition was considered critical, Mr. A. C. Grey, Honorary Magistrate was summoned and the injured man's dying deposition recorded.

ALLEGED STABBING

At about 10 p.m. Validar, who is a domestic servant, was walkinng along the Chowpatty Sea Fea Face when he met Pachoo, the alleged assailant. Validar asked him for a few annas and it is alleged that an altercation took place between them. Pachoo, it is alleged, whipped out a knife and stabbed the man in the small of his back, puncturing his spleen. The Police were informed and Inspector Vanjara with Sub-Inspector Sawant and Sergeant More were promtly on the scene and had the injured man removed to the J.J. Hospital.

Later Superintendent Simmons arrived on the scene and a search for the assalant commenced.

It is reported that at the time of the incident many people were on the Sea Face but before any one could interfere the alleged assailant made good his escape.

Readers' Views

Millowners & Communalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The statement of Mr. Bakhale published in your issue of Saturday last, alleging communal discrimination against Mahommedan workers on the part of Mills comes as a great surprise. Hitherto many charges of commission and omission have been laid at the door of the Millowners, but communal discrimination in the recruitment of labour has never been one of them. The Madhowji Dharamsi is the only mill specifically mentioned by Mr. Bakhale in support of his charge. But, by his own showing, he has only given credence to the "exparte" information of interested parties and taken no pains to ascertain the truth by inquiry in proper quarters.

My inquiries go to show that while the number of Mahomedan workmen has gone down at the Madhowji Mills, it has considerably gone up in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, which are under the same management. The cause, therefore, of decrease or increase of numbers belonging to any particular community has to be sought in circumstances other than communal discrimination. As far as my information goes, this increase or decrease has simply been the result of the policy of "First come, first served" adopted by the management of these mills. Labour is all one and so far it is free from the taint of communalism. It behoves public men like Mr. Bakhale to refrain from raising the bogey of communalism where it has never been heard or even dreamt of.

But leaving the above justification apart, is it not ridiculous to expect an employer to replace a Hindu by a Hindu and a Muslim by a Muslim? If it is not, then why did Mr. Bakhale or men of his mentality did not even whisper a word of complaint when Hindus were replaced by Muslims at the Shapurji Mills several days before the Madhowji Mills made ever a start? I leave it to public to guess the reply.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIRPLAY.".

A Vakola Grievance

From The Hon. Secretary, Vakola Residents' Association.

Your paper is rendering yeoman's services to the public by keeping your columns open for the expression of honest opinions and the exposure of public grievances.

Since the last letter from my association was published in your paper protesting against the amazing rectitude of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, our grievances have yet remained unredressed. The Mandarins of this Committee who pretend to look to our interests have chosen to remain supremely indifferent and evidently seem to be bent upon turning the finest bit of land this side of Santa Cruz into mere stables for buffaloes.

I understand it was suggested to the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee that taxes from these stables would be ultimately a more paying proposition to the Committee than at present. I want to remind the Nabobs of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee that they are not in charge of a tea shop or a grain store that they can afford to be indifferent to the welfare of its public. The sooner they are made to realize their duties the better it would be in the interest of public and common humanity in general. As custodians of public welfare they have, as far as we are concerned, failed signally.

The danger to the health of the public through the erection of the stinking stables 'en masse' in our midst is not the only reason why a cry of protest must be raised against this crying evil. The Bhayyas or Dhudwallas are a positive menace to the safety of the public. They allow their buffaloes to graze freely in the cultivated paddy fields and if the animals are turned out by the farmers they even commit bodily assault on them with lathies. The poor farmers who are a peace-loving people have to submit to all the indignities and suffer in silence without anyone to hear their cry of protest.

If the members of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee knowing all these difficulties of the Vakola public still allow the erection of stables, the Vakola public have reason to draw their own conclusion. These conclusions will certainly not be flattering to some of the members.

It is up to the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee now to give no cause for unreasonable comments as regard the manner in which they are conducting their duties at present.—Yours, etc.

Bhusaval Station Food Stall

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hear that the G.I.P. Railway administration have terminated the services of the present Mohamedan food and tea lessee at Bhusawal and they are contemplating giving the same to a Mahomedan contractor of Bombay, who owns many other licenses and could not be expected to work personally.

Sir, is it due to the fact that they are unable to secure the services of a competent man locally? If no local suitable man is available there are many who are awaiting a chance of this nature in the nearest places in the same area. In these days of unemployment there is no dearth of literate young Mahomedan candidates, and there are many well-connected and respectable people, who will be able to conduct the management of a Mahomedan tea stall of an important railway station. This will both solve the question of unemployment to a great extent and improve the services considerably due to the same being placed in educated hands who have been taught the modern methods of hygiene and cleanliness. I for one, am sure the railway administration will be doing a great service if they give due consideration to the matter and request the district officers or a responsible Government official to recommend a suitable local man for the job, if they find it difficult for them to select a candidate locally or from among the residents of places nearabout the station where the vacancy has to be filled up.

I strongly hope that the administration will go deep into the matter and select a local licensee or one from near-about Bhusawal, rather than offer the license to a person who comes from a distant place like Bombay.—Yours etc.,

MOHIBBUL HAQ,
M.A., LL.B., Pleader,
and Municipal Commissioner.
Akola, July 3.
July 3.

Cruelty To Animals

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities, and especially of the local and the mofussil societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals to the heart-breaking treatment which is very often given to the animals brought to the Railway stations for being booked there. To spare the space in your very valued paper I quote only one instance out of a hundred a month occurring on big stations like Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bulsar, and so on, on the entire system. I visited Ahmedabad railway station lately. Among a hundred packages stored in the booking yard I notice two monkies, one almost heaped on the other, (breast to breast), and crated in a wooden box. This couple, I saw, wanted to change sides as they were tired but they could not do so due to lack of space in the box. The Railway authorities, at times, are notoriously silent over such complaints made in the Press, from time to time.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

Ahmedabad June, 3.

South Indians And Co-operation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will please publish the following in your esteemed daily tomorrow.

For the last few days there has been brisk canvassing going on in Matunga for changing the management of the South Indian Co-operative Credit Society in the general meeting coming on Sunday the 8th instant. There are two distinct groups, one that of the present management and the other of the opposition which is by no means small.

I cannot understand why the group who have had the monopoly of the management for one reason or other for the last so many years should still cling to the office and get on with inducing members to vote for them. I can well understand the restlessness of the management should there be dearth of men capable of running the institution, but when there are people who are equally capable, if not better, who offer their services, I wonder why they are denied the opportunity to show their mettle. The worst part of it is one builds stories of the other's motives, and friends of yesterday are enemies of each other to-day. In the co-operative Consumers and Hostel Societies we have actually to run after men to take up management whereas here, we see nothing less than 30 nominations for ten seats. Is it the honorarium of Rs. 360 for the Secretary's post which is not the case in the other societies and the easy way of obliging their friends if in management?

Last but not least, is the community bereft of respectable men who could mediate and stop this party feuds and place the community's interests above that of their personal prestige? I appeal to the men holding the key position on either side to come out boldly and bury these differences once for all and support budding capable enthusiasts to run these institutions for the benefit of the community at large consistent with morality.—Yours, etc.

TRANQUILLITY.

Teachers For European Schools

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg for space in your esteemed paper to seek an answer from your kind readers to my problem.

I have passed my Matriculation and wish to study for my S.T.C. examination. Those institutions formerly allowed in Bandra and Bombay to train students for the S.T.C. are now stopped from doing so by the Inspector of European schools.

There is, therefore, only one recognised Training School now in Bombay and that is the Clare Road Convent. Thus no gentleman teacher can become a trained S.T.C. according to the new regulations.

Either Mr. Hudson Davies must do away with this new distinction between trained S.T.C.'s and qualified S.T.C.'s or he must allow more institutions to train teachers for that examination, in the absence of Government providing for them as is done in the B.T. Every facility must be given to the teachers since the Education Department insists on trained teachers on the staff of every school.

You must agree, Sir, that the charge of Rs. 360 for fees alone demanded by the Clare Road Convent is too high a price for such a poor qualification when S.T.C.'s are now being obliged to accept salaries of Rs. 50 or even less per month. Despite this 50 per cent increase in the fees this institution still keeps a two-years' course whereas the other institutions did it in one year.

Will any of your readers kindly advise? Thanking you.—Yours etc.

"AN INQUIRER."

ASSAULTED BAILIFF

Magistrate Sentences Dairy Farm Proprietor To One Month's R. I.

"I accept the prosecution story and convict the accused of assaulting a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, who was lawfully executing a writ of attachment," said Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when he sentenced Mohamed Alli, proprietor of the Hindustan Dairy Farm, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Shantaram Waman Adhikari, a bailiff in the Small Causes Court, stated that at about 8-30 a.m. on Monday he went with a writ of attachment to the accused at Sonaupr. The plaintiff pointed out the accused to him. Mr. Adhikari said he told the accused that there was a writ for Rs. 104 against him. The accused refused to pay and gave him two blows and entering his shop took out a stick and defied the bailiff to arrest him. A complaint was lodged at the Princess Street Police Station and the accused was arrested.

Mr R. D. Kerrawalla corroborated the story of the complainant.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and denied that he had assaulted the complainant.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 225 B. I. P. C. and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor for the prosecution.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN KARACHI

Welcome Relief From Sweltering Heat

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 6.

After experiencing sweltering weather particularly last fortnight, Karachi is having a heavy downpour since mid-day to-day.

The sky is heavily overcast.

REVIVAL OF PANCH MAHAL DITRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

National Flag At Dohad Taluka Samiti

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, July 5.

After a lapse of two years and a half first meeting of District Congress Committee (Panch Mahals) was convened on 3rd instant at Jhalod. The Committee has resolved to instruct all the Taluka Samities to begin to function and enrol Congress members. The office of the District Congress Committee will be located at Kalol with Messrs. Mukadam and Gandhi as Secretaries and Mr. Shreekant as president.

PUBLIC MEETING AT JHALOD.

A public meeting was held at Jhalod under the presidentship of Mr. Laxmidas Shreekant where Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach appealed for funds to help the agriculturists of Gujarat who lost almost everything during the last fight Mr. Waman Rao Mukadam warned the people against those members of the Aman Sabha and Peace Leagues.

ZANDA VANDAN AT DOHAD

On the 4th instant a public meeting was held at Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Dr. Chandulal Desai. He appealed to the audience in very feeling terms for helping the agriculturist of Gujarat who, he said had sacrificed everything for Swaraj. He continued: "Peasants of Gujarat are the worst sufferers and they have willingly offered the sacrifices for the sake of Swaraj. Let us not forget that these brave and sturdy peasants—seven thousands of such peasants are to-day in a miserable plight. Let us run to their rescue and resuscitate them as early as possible. I expect Dohad to send its quota to the farmer Relief fund. My friend Mr. Shreekant has requested me to hoist the National Flag on the Samiti Office. I am sure the Zanda will fly high up in heaven for all times because fight for freedom once begun will be carried on from sire to son till Independence is achieved."

Mr. Waman Rao Mukadam was the next speaker. He warned the people to keep clear off the benchmen of the Government who had organised the Aman Sabha and the Peace Leagues when the C. D. Movement was in full swing.

Dr. Chandulal Desai hoisted the National Flag at Dohad Taluka Samiti office and the Flag Salutation song was sung by Mr. Shreekant. Dohad has once been stirred by new enthusiasm and enrolling of Congress members will begin shortly.

MENAKA'S DANCE RECITAL

A Crowded & Appreciative House

A crowded and appreciative house last evening, greeted Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) who assisted by Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain and Ustad Hameed Hussain Khan, gave a varied and attractive programme of dance recital in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League. During the interval Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, President of the League thanking Mrs. Sokhey, said:—

"Menaka" has won international fame as the first Indian woman of enlightenment to revive Indian dancing and treat it seriously as a live form of art. I need not, therefore, formally introduce her to you. But I must, on behalf of the Bombay Swadeshi League, express our thanks to her and show our appreciation for her kindness in giving this special performance to-night in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League. The League needs all the support it can obtain from all sections of the community. It is hence particularly fortunate that an artist of such worldwide reputation as "Menaka" should come forward to offer whole-hearted and helpful co-operation. You have all, I feel assured, enjoyed the dancing of "Menaka" and her colleagues and the music which has been newly and specially composed and arranged for to-night by Khan Saheb Sukhawat Hussain and Ustad Hameed Hussain Khan, and by the Director, Mr. A.C. Mazumdar. I may be excused if I make a special reference to Kumari Madri Desai. The music of some of the dances has been composed by her and this young Hindu lady deserves our best thanks for coming forward to assist us on the present occasion.

Before concluding, I feel, I must express the hope that with your co-operation and the co-operation of artists such as those you have listened to and watched to-night the Swadeshi Movement will soon reach the phase when it would actively assist in the artistic and cultural reconstruction of the Nation."

A review of the dance recital will be published in the "Sunday Chronicle."

BHAVNAGAR, A BRITISH PORT?

Pattani Goes To Simla To Discuss Vital Question

BHAVNAGAR, July 6.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani left last night for Simla.

It is understood that he has undertaken this journey for discussing with the Government of India the vital question of Bhavnagar Port.

It is understood from a reliable source that the Bhavnagar State has agreed to join the Federation provided that the rights of the Bhavnagar Port are not touched and that she is allowed to exercise all the rights of a British Port according to her Treaty of 1860.

The Viramgam Ranpur Dhandhuka customs cordon entails considerable trouble to the travelling public of Kathiawar. If however a Bhavnagar passenger hands over the luggage to the guard of the train to be carried in brakevan, it is not checked, but is allowed to pass free as Bhavnagar is considered a British Port. This concession is not however allowed if the luggage accompanies the passengers.

It is understood that the Bhavnagar State is thinking of moving the British Government in this matter.—A. P.

NEW 50 LAKHS LOAN

Calcutta Improvement Trust To Borrow

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust notifies that the Government of India have sanctioned the issue by the Calcutta Improvement Trust of a debenture loan of Rs. 50 lakhs. The loan will have currency of thirty years and the rate of interest will be four per cent. Tenders will be called for shortly.—A.P.

IN HONOUR OF LATE SIR JUGMOHAN DAS VARJIVANDAS

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug (C. P. Tank Road) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day to express condolence at the death of Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Kt., when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C. I. E., will preside.

The meeting is convened by 32 signatories, including Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. Husenali M. Rahimtulla (Mayor).

Dr. Vera Crassy's Discourse On Czechoslovakia

Under the auspices of the "Universal Arts Circle" and at the special invitation of Dr. Vera Crassy Dr. Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovaka gave an interesting discourse on the development and national beauty of his country at the premises of the New Era High School.

Mr. M. T. Vyas, Principal of the New Era School, presided.

The lecture was given after the Cinema demonstrations which were keenly appreciated by the audience. At the end of the lecture Dr. Vera Crassy announced that Mr. S. A. Mhegherlan had been invited to speak at the Arts Circle on Juldy 14.

Keeping Common Gaming House

KURLA, July 6.

(From Our Correspondent).

On a charge of keeping common gaming house, Hassanalli Khudabaksh was convicted on his own plea of guilty yesterday by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default 15 days' hard labour.

The accused along with another, who claimed to be tried, was arrested following a raid by the Kurla police on the alleged gambling den.

Ludhiana's "Gandhi Purse" Collection

LUDHIANA, July 5.

Gandhi Purse collection day was observed at Ludhiana by the local Harijan Sewa Sangh when collections were made from door to door in the morning and a public meeting held in the evening. Total collections amounted to Rs. 547-9-0. besides promises of Rs. 171.—United Press.

Calcutta Condemns Poona Outrage

CALCUTTA, July 5.

A largely attended meeting of Calcutta citizens held this evening at Albert Hall, Sir P. C. Roy presiding, passed a resolution condemning the bomb outrage at Poona.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Water Tax Controversy

To protest against certain features of the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, particularly in regard to the water tax, which the Government of Bombay propose to bring forward at the next session of the Legislative Council, representatives of public bodies such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Port Trust, the Railways and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce met the members of the Government of Bombay at a Conference held at the Secretariat on Friday.

The bill which was introduced at the last session of the Council and referred to a Select Committee proposes certain drastic changes in the Act in regard to the water tax leviable by the Municipality. These changes have evoked controversy and opposition.

The Government of Bombay was represented at the Conference by Mr. R. D. Bell, General Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member, Sir Shah Navaz Bhutto, Minister for Local-Self Government, Mr. Turner, Chief Secretary to Government and Mr. Knight, Secretary General Department.

The Corporation was represented by Mr. Huseinalli Rahimtoola, the Mayor and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Indian Merchants' Chamber was represented by Mr. Jaisukhlal Metha, Secretary, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal. Representatives of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C I Railway, the Port Trust and the Bombay Cahmber of Commerce also attended.

No Decision

Opposition, it appears, was first voiced against the most contentious clause in the new bill which sought to delete the clause from the old Act which stated that the Corporation could not make any profits out of its water revenue. The argument against the deletion of this clause was that the Corporation should not be given power unduly to raise its water taxes.

Another clause in the bill contemplates giving concessions to Government properties in regard to water taxes. It is proposed that Government properties should be charged as water tax the cost price of water plus 20 per cent. This clause was opposed by almost all the representatives present at the Conference.

During the discussion, it is stated, Government admitted that the proposed concession would mean a loss of revenue to the Municipality to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs every year.

The industries fear that the loss thus sustained by the municipality would have to be borne by them while the rate-payers fear that they would have to pay more water tax as a result of these concessions. Both these points of view were expressed at the Conference.

The Conference came to no decision, as certain statistics had to be verified. After nearly three hours' deliberations the Conference which was held in camera adjourned. It will meet again after some time.

Wanted Economy

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is fortunate in having a number of clerks and peons to attend upon them when they meet twice a week. A number of clerks are seen standing behind the Mayor and the Secretary watching the proceedings and doing nothing. One clerk is specially employed to record the attendance of the councillors and his duty seems to be merely to see as to who comes to the meeting by one door or the other. In the Legislative Council and the Assembly, no such clerk is considered necessary nor will the legislature sanction such expenditure. An Attendance Book is kept at the entrance which is filled by the members as they come in. Why should not the same method be tried in the Bombay Municipality, thus relieving the clerk who gets more than Rs. 100 a month to do his legitimate work? Then in the Legislative Council as well as the Assembly the clerks are called only when a certain item is discussed in which their presence is found necessary. In the Corporation some clerks consider it their duty to stay till the meeting is over, whether there is any work for them to do or not, while others, who are specially called for the purpose of inquiry, retire to their places as soon as their work is done. There ought to be proper distribution of work among the clerical staff.

EDUCATE THE MASSES

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union, a conversational meeting was held on Friday at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay, when Mr. Hooseinbhoy M. Rahimtulla, the Mayor of Bombay spoke on "Civics" Mr. Justice Faiz B Tyabjee presided.

Confining himself to the civic problems of the city of Bombay the Mayor said that the Bombay Municipality were doing their best to supply their citizens with the amenities of life. In providing a perennial supply of water in the city, the Municipality had to consume about 90 million gallons of water daily. About 60 lakhs of rupees were spent annually to maintain the K. E. M. Hospital. An equal amount was expended on primary education. There is ample scope for improvement, added the Mayor, yet it should be remembered that no human organization is perfect in the world.

GOOD SANITATION

Continuing the Mayor stated Bombay showed the lowest death-rate and infantine mortality compared with the other important cities of India and that was the best proof of the good sanitary conditions of the city. The financial position of the Municipality did not permit of greater improvements and its budget showed the difficulty of maintaining even the old standards.

EDUCATE MASSES

The lecturer exhorted the audience particularly the youths to educate the ignorant masses in matters of hygiene and civics, and bring home to the illiterate masses the responsibility that lay on their shoulders with regard to the same. This enlightenment was necessary at present, urged the Mayor, the more so, because franchise has now been extended to rentpayers of Rs 10. It was the duty of every educated youth, to teach the masses to vote for their own 'man'.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer, the meeting came to a close.

ONE MORE CHANCE TO IMPROVE

Youth Sent To Borstal For 3 Years For Pick-Pocketing

"If I release him on a fine, he will fall into bad company and might commit more serious offence," said Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Friday, in convicting one Yesha, 20, for theft, who admitted of two previous convictions for similar offences.

"I am therefore giving him one more chance to reform himself and order that he be detained in Borstal School for 3 years," added the Magistrate.

This order was the sequel to a bold purse-snatching indulged in by the accused, from the pocket of a student who was just boarding an up local train at Matunga on the night of June 28 last, on his way to the Victoria Terminus Station.

C. R. K. Iyer, a student of the Benares Hindu University, got into a local train Matunga for V. T. from where he intended to catch the train for Benares.

The accused who was prowling about, snatched the purse from the inside pocket of the student's coat, and though almost immediately detected, eluded the grasp of the student and disappeared into a compartment of the moving train.

He was caught at the Dadar Station and handed over to the Railway Police at Parel.

The accused admitted having picked the purse off the pocket. After emptying the purse of its money, he threw it away with all the papers in it.

It is stated that the Railway ticket booked upto Benares was also lost along with the papers and the purse.

The mother of the accused stated in the Court that her son was too big for her to control and put him under check.

Having in view, the two previous convictions giving a professional turn to the conduct of the accused, the Magistrate thought it good for him to undergo the discipline of a certified school for a period of three years and he passed the order accordingly.

Ahmedabad "Bomb" Case Appeals Dismissed

High Court Judges Reject Legal Points Of Irregular Procedure And Uphold Convictions

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court in the Ahmedabad Bomb Case appeals.

The appellants were Kantilal Manilal, Gulabchand Ujamshi and Chandulal Ishvarlal who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to varying terms ranging from 5 years' rigorous imprisonment to three years' rigorous imprisonment for various offences.

The appellants were convicted of offences under the Arms Act, Explosive Substances Act, and section 180 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

Intimidation And Arson

It was alleged by the prosecution that the appellants, who were Congressmen conspired to intimidate foreign cloth dealers, mill agents and newspaper editors of Ahmedabad with a view to stop the trade in foreign goods, and that in pursuance of this conspiracy, they sent threatening leaflets to those persons, and had set fire to the house of one Chimanlal Rajaram. They were also found in possession of revolvers, cartridges and crude bombs.

The assessors found the appellants not guilty on some of the charges, but the Sessions Judge, disagreeing, convicted and sentenced them as above.

The appellants then filed the present appeals in the High Court.

Mr. P. A Mahale, instructed by Messrs Zaiwalla and Co, defended the first and second appellants, Mr. V. K. Pratap with Mr. M. M. Thakore, instructed by the same attorneys, defended the third appellant, and the Government Pleader Mr. P. B. Shingne represented the Crown.

No Force In Defence Plea.

In dismissing the appeals, their lordships dealt with the legal points raised on behalf of the appellants.

It was urged that the charge under section 19 of the Arms Act was misleading and that, therefore, the appellants had been prejudiced. Under section 29 of the Act, a prosecution for such an offence required previous sanction, which was not obtained in this case. Moreover, the original charge was later altered by the Sessions Court, and the wording of the charge being vague, the accused did not know whether the charge was under section 19E or 19F of the Arms Act.

On this point, their lordships held that for such an offence, no sanction was necessary to launch the prosecution. Further, the original charge was incorrect, but the flaw was corrected by the Sessions Judge who altered it to the form in which it now stood, which was clear as to the nature of the offence. There was, therefore, no farce in the appellant's objection

Their lordships then dealt with another point raised for the appellants that there was illegal commitment in respect of the charge under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. It was urged that this charge was only triable by a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, and not by a Sessions Court.

On this point their lordships held that the Act did not provide for the trial of offences under it by any particular tribunal, and, therefore, it was quite competent for the Sessions Court to try this charge.

The last legal point on behalf of the appellants was that the offence of sending unauthorised leaflets was made a part of the charge under section 120B (conspiracy to commit illegal acts). For such an offence, sanction of local Government was necessary if it was punishable with less than 2 years. In the present case, the charge, as framed, was punishable with 6 months, and therefore, local Government's sanction ought to have been obtained.

Their lordships held that the offence under the Press Act in respect of sending unauthorised leaflets was not, in this case, connected with the charge of conspiracy, but was framed as an independent and distinct charge in itself. No sanction was, therefore, necessary.

WORK OF INTERESTED PARTIES

Ajmer Municipality Replies To Maladministration Charges

AJMER, (By Mail).

Great secrecy is being preserved as to the nature of the explanation submitted under section 243 of Regulation VI of 1925 by the Ajmer Municipality to the Local Government who had asked them to show cause why they should not be superseded.

In the course of the explanation the municipality state that representations of mal-administration made to the Government were by interested parties inimical to them. The latter also set up an agitation against them.

ABSENCE OF WARNING

Proceeding, the explanation points out that in the absence of any warning from the government, the Municipality believed that they approved of the way in which they discharged their responsibilities. The Committee, complains of the apathy of the Local Administration in the matter of grants and advice which are liberally given to all important municipalities.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

After detailing the numerous improvements introduced by the Municipality at a time of world-wide trade depression and political unrest they assert that they are not responsible for the existing state of affairs. Concluding, the Committee invites the Local Government's attention to the Resolution of the Government of India, embodying their policy of allowing local self-governing bodies to learn the work of administration even by mistakes.

LAHORE EXAMPLE

They point out that the charges against the Lahore Municipality were of a much more serious nature and yet it was not considered advisable to supersede it. They urge in conclusion that their explanation be accepted, clear instructions issued as to the line of action to be followed in the future and that no action under section 243 be taken as general election is near at hand.—A.P.

Both Houses of the French Parliament are working hard to dispose all outstanding business in time to start the holiday tomorrow. The Senate voted the Fiscal Reform Bill. The Chamber tackled the Government's Unemployment Bill, and the Bill to aid railway electrification.

ALLEGED MURDER BY PARAMOUR

Doctors Discover Opium In Body Of Woman

Allegations that the woman was murdered by some persons by administering poison to her was made at the Coroner's Court on Friday at the inquest held on the body of Radhabai Govind, a fruit sellers (40).

One of the witnesses stated that Bhaguji Kanuji Kutol, a former paramour of the woman, was concerned in the suspicious death of the woman.

From the evidence it transpired that the woman was living at Lohar Chawl and was a fruit seller by profession. She was suffering from fever and cough for some day's before her death on June 23.

The Princess Street Police, who were investigating the case, received an anonymous letter saying that the woman did not die a natural death, but that there was some foul play behind the death.

Opium In Stomach.

Doctor's examinations of the body showed that the stomach contained 20 ounces of thick dark liquid with no characteristic smell. According to the doctor death was due to brancho-pneumonia and opium poisoning, as opium was detected in the stomach

Bhaguji Kutol, in his evidence, stated that the deceased was his mistress for three years till he left her two years ago. She used to live in the same building as the witness. Since he left her two years ago, he had nothing to do with her. About a fortnight ago, witness saw the deceased when she appeared to be very sick. On June 23 he heard that she had died. In consequence of this information, the witness went to the deceased's room and found the police investigating.

"Bore Ill-Will To Him."

The witness admitted that he had heard that the people told the police that he he had administered opium to the deceased Dattatriya Vamandev Shavale bore ill-will against the witness. Witness never knew, while he was in the company of the witness, that she was taking opium.

Govindrao Patil, a fruit seller, said that he knew the deceased since the last 16 years since he came into Lohar Chawl. He had heard that she had become the mistress of Bhaguji Kufol. Later he heard that Bhaghuji had left her. About ten months ago, the deceased was brought by a friend of the witness to him, saying that Bhaguji had taken away three or four thousand rupees in cash and jewellery from the woman, with which shs had refused to part.

Witness referred them to a "Panch". He could not tell what the decision of the "Panch" was; but he knew that the money had not been returned.

Opium Administered.

The day on which the woman died, witness heard that opium had been administered to Radhabhai and she died in consequence of that and death was not natural. Since that these allegations had been made, he requested the Court to investigate into the matter thoroughly and he said that Bhaguji must be knowing all the facts. He suspected Bhaguji, because Radhabhai was in his keeping.

Dattatriya Shavale, Income-tax expert, who gave information to the Police, also gave evidence.

Further hearing has been postponed to Tuesday next.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of M.D., M.S., LL.M., B.Hy. And D.O. Examinations

The following are the results of the M.D., M.S., LL.M., B.HY. and D.O. Examinations, held in June last:—

B.HY. EXAMINATION.

Pass.—No 7.

D.O. EXAMINATION.

No candidate has passed the Examination.

GOLD MEDAL AWARD.

The Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship has been awarded to S. B. Anklesaria.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Branch I (Medicine).

Pass.—K D Manohar.

Branch II (Pathology)

P G Gollerkeri.

Branch II (Midwifery).

S B Anklesaria (By thesis).

MASTER OF SURGERY.

B M Desai, S G Joshi.

LL.M.

Branch II (Hindu Law, etc.)

II CLASS:

V V Deshpande.

Branch III (Property etc.)

M D Vidwans.

SCHEME FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Promotion Of Society In Bombay

At a meeting of those who already agreed or wished to become members of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, the formal inauguration of the Association was announced with the express view to promote adult education on an extensive scale in the Bombay Presidency on Thursday evening on the second floor of the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library Building.

Rev. John Mackenzi presided.

Activities including the preparation of a scheme of University Extension Lectures and the institution of such classes for such courses and encouragement of research work in pedagogy and in connection with the J. D. Bharda Institute and publication of lectures and theses on these subjects formed part of the programme. Mr. R. P. Masani appealed to realize the importance of such a need.

Several resolutions, explaining the aims and objects of the Association and calling for the membership and ordinary membership were passed.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Rev. Mackenzie proposed by Mr. K. R. Cama and supported by Mr. R. P. Masani.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Nizam Lays Foundation Of New Building

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 5

His Exalted Highness the Nizam laid the foundation stone of the Osmania University buildings at Adikamet this evening in the presence of large gathering of officials, nobles and educationists. The function was entirely shorn of speeches except one by the Nawab Zainyar Jung, Government Architect in-charge of the building project. The Nawab in inviting His Exalted Highness to lay the foundation stone briefly reviewed the history of the project. The Nizam thereafter laid the stone in position amidst acclamations of those assembled and declared that the foundation was "well and truly laid." His Highness and guests thereafter adjourned to tastefully decorated shamianas where refreshments were served.—A.P.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLARSHIP

Awarded To Lahore Professor Of Political Science

LAHORE, July 2.

It is announced that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to nominate Lakhpat Rai Sethi, M.A., Professor, Dyal Singh College, Lahore, to the Vincent Massey Scholarship for the year 1934-35. Mr. Sethi will proceed to Canada to take a course in Political Science, specially 'Federal Constitutions.'

In the past the Massey Scholarship was awarded to E. L. Jordan, Esqr., of the Allahabad University, and Professor, Lucknow Christian College, for the study of Zoology.

M. D. Shahane, Esqr., of Bombay University, Member, Servants of India Society, stationed at Nagpur, for the study of problems of Local Self-Government.

P. C. Addy, Esqr., M.A., of the Calcutta University, Professor, St. John's College, Agra, for the advanced study of History.

FOUR BENGALEES ARRESTED

Alleged Violation Of Curfew Order

CHITTAGONG, July 5.

Four Hindu youths, namely, Manmatha Sensarma, a third year studen of Chittagong College, Bamandas Sensarma, Prafulla Bhakta and Tejendra Chaudhury were arrested at the village Quepara.

The first two were arrested for alleged violation of curfew order and the latter two for alleged nonpossession of identity cards.

Jyotirmoy Dutt, a College student of Banskhali and about a dozen other youths of different villages in Chittagong District were arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA

Naujawans' Move To Reorganise Sabha And League

NEW DELHI, July 3. (By Mail).

A deputation consisting of Mr. Ahmed Din, Mr. Mazhar Jamil Das and Sardar Lal Singh visited Delhi on behalf of the Punjab Provincial Naujewan Bharat Sabha and the Kirti Kison Sabha. They had conversations with Delhi workers with a view to reorganise the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the anti-Imperialist League.—A.P.

EVASION OF SUGAR DUTY

NEW DELHI, July 3. (By Mail).

The Chief Commissioner has empowered the Industrial Surveyor, Delhi, under clause 14 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, to search any place, vessel, car, or means of conveyance for Sugar liable to duty and to seize and remove or detain any sugar which may appear to him to have been illegally imported or manufactured.

Under clause 11 of the same Order the Chief Commissioner has further empowered the Industrial Surveyor, Delhi to determine any dispute as to the sucross content of sugar.—A.P.

GOVT'S "NO" TO MUNICIPALITY

QUILON, July 5.

The Government have refused sanction to the resolution of Tiruvalla Municipality voting Rs. 25 towards Bihar Relief Fund on the ground that the Municipality had no business to vote money for purposes with which the Municipality is not directly concerned.—United Press.

ARRESTS FOLLOW RAID

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Special Branch of the C.I.D. raided this morning two places in Calcutta and arrested Jagadish Chakravorty and Sukumar Mukherjee, 2 Bengalee youths hailing from Rungpore District, in connection with the recent terrorist activities in Bengal.

In the course of the search some leaflets and letters were seized.—United Press.

Japan's exports for the first half-year exceed 1,003 million yen in value and imports 1,158 million. The excess of imports over exports decreased by 12 million compared with the same period in 1933.

The production of cotton yarn in June reached the record of 286,000 bales.

General Shumsherejung accompanied by Lieut.-Col Sovajungthapa Subbajung Amansingh has left for Italy to present the Nepalese decoration to the King of Italy and Signor Mussolini. They return to London on July 21.

Announcement Extra-Ordinary !!

It's Coming

at

Majestic Cinema

From

SATURDAY, the 14th JULY, 1934

BALWANT PICTURES CORPORATION'S (SANGLI)

MAIDEN
IGHTY
YTHOLOGICAL
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ASTERPIECE

KRISHNARJUN = YUDHHA

—A mythological Tale of those days when the Yadavas Ruled at Dwarka

Enchanting Music by:

Master DINANATH

The famous Actor—Singer of Marathi Stage

and

Miss NIRMALADEVI

A New Clever find of "BALWANT"

Others in the Cast:

SHUSHILA DEVI, Mrs. NALINI, NAGPURKAR, B. GOKHALE, D. MALWANKAR.

Directed by: Mr. C. KOLHATKAR

Scenario and Story by: Mr. V. C. BEDEKAR

Music Direction by: Master DINANATH

Photography by: Mr. W. N. BHAT

Art Direction by: BAL GAJBAR

Sound Recording by: SONO FILMS SYNDICATE

The Master Production Of YOUNG TALENTS

COMING AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum.

FROM

Next Saturday 14th July

Perry Wins Back Tennis Title For England

Wins Singles Championship In Wimbledon Tennis

LONDON, July 6.

In the final of Men's Singles in the Wimbledon championships, Perry beat Crawford 6/3, 6/0, 7/5.

Perry playing magnificently won in 65 minutes.

Crawford, playing a steady game reached 3/1, then in a most amazing fashion Perry won 12 games in succession to gain the first and second sets and reach 1/0 in the third set.

In the fourth game of the first set Perry was trailing at love 40, but then flung over three priceless backhand winners.

The first set took 25 minutes.

In the second set Perry was complete master of the situation. He seemed to be possessed of the sixth sense which gave him knowledge of the Australian's every move. Such was his anticipation that he made light of Crawford's keenest thrusts, and forced him into error after error. Perry also continually aced his opponent with unreturnable services, and took the set in ten minutes.

In the third set games went to each player in turn until 5/4, Crawford leading. Then the Australian shook Perry with three very deep lobs. Amidst tense excitement Perry pulled up and led by 6/5. Crawford serving reached 40/0. Perry by means of superb driving made a score duece. Crawford then hit out giving Perry the match point. Then came an amazing incident. Crawford served a magnificent ball and was footfaulted for the first time in the match. Perry is the first English Champion since 1909.—Reuter's Special.

Competitors and experienced Wimbledon fans were astonished at the foot-faulting of Crawford at the matchpoint Ideal weather again made conditions fast. —Reuter.

MEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI FINALS)

Borotra and Brugnon beat Collins and Wilde 7/5, 3-6 6/2 6/4.

Lott and Stoefen beat Hopman and Prenn 6/4 4/6 6/3 8/6.

MIXED DOUBLES (QUARTER FINALS

Miki and Miss Round beat Aoki and Hardwick 6/2 6/2.

SEMI-FINALS

Austin and Shepherdbarron beat Oliff and Ingram 6/4, 6/1.

Miki and Round beat Lee and James 6/3 6/2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: (SEMI FINALS)

Andrus and Henrotin beat Godfree and Scriven 6/3 12/10.

Mathieu and Ryan beat Payot and Thomas 7/5, 6/0.—Reuter's Special.

SPLENDID HENDREN-LEYLAND PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from page 1.)

caught at short-leg immediately on resumption.

DEFECT IN BALL.

Walters gave a charming display during his 55 minutes' stay and reached the boundary 8 times. Cover and straight driving were the features of his valuable innings. Just before Walters' dsimissal Umpire Walden, the former Tottenham soccer winger, apparently found some fault with the bail. He went to the pavilion and searched for another as near as possible like it. The change of ball, when everything was going all right for England, had disastrous results, because O'Reilly's first four deliveries with the new ball resulted in the dismissal of three batsmen. Walters left to O'Reilly's first ball on resumption. (68-1-52).

O'REILLY MISSES HAT-TRICK.

Sutcliffe who was not out 16, was joined by Wyatt who was still wearing the aluminium thumb shield. He was out to the first ball (O'Reilly's second with the new ball), his middle stump being knocked out. (68-2-0). Hammond who came in next was not cowed down by the possibility of a hat-trick and hit the first ball he received from O'Reilly to the leg boundary, but he had his wicket shattered by the next ball, —an apparent googly. O'Reilly had obtained wickets with his first, second and fourth balls. Hendren played out the over in deathly silence.

BATTLE OF WITS.

The crowd rose to cheer O'Reilly for his inspired spell. Resolute batting was now needed and this was provided by Sutcliffe and Hendren. Sutcliffe scored mainly with cover drives. Hendren played a barn-door game. The batsmen were having a battle of wits with O'Reilly who moved Darling closer in at forward shortleg in order to trap Sutcliffe. Chipperfield relieved Grimmett at 94 and Wall came back in place of O'Reilly at 99. Sutcliffe hit to leg boundary a short one from Wall to send up 100 of the innings in 95 minutes. The spirit of the crowd rose when Hendren cut Chipperfield for four, but Hendren survived a leg before appeal. He then snicked Chipperfield dangerously close to O'Reilly at backward point. Wall was still pitching a short, but the batsmen's hooks round the corner were saved by long leg.

There were 25,000 spectators when the game was resumed after lunch. There was a heat wave and the weather was exceedingly warm. Grimmett and O'Reilly were the bowlers. Sutcliffe with a pushed single wide of mid-on off Grimmett brought his 50 on the board after he had been batting for exactly two hours. He then cover-drove Grimmett to the boundary. He had just seemed to have settled down to his usual sound game, when Chipperfield accepted a fine slip catch. Sutcliffe was batting for 150 minutes for his 63 which included 2 hits to the boundary. This wicket fell at 149. Leyland joined Hendren.

BRADMAN SICK.

Bromley again fielded as substitute this time for Bradman who complained of sickness. Grimmet twice nearly bowled Hendren. Leyland with a single scored of his legs sent up 150 when the innings had lasted as many minutes. Every ball from O'Reilly was dangerous. There was a fierce fight for runs against the steady attack and keen fielding. At time of cabling the score is 189 for 4, Hendren not out 45, Leyland, not out 23.

HENDREN'S COPY-BOOK CRICKET.

Bradman has so far been absent since lunch. He had felt unwell even before the start, and the sun made him a little worse. Leyland slashed out twice and hit two glorious off-boundaries against Chipperfield who had relieved Grimmett. Hendren playing copy-book cricket, reached his 50 in 110 minutes. The second century of the innings was hoisted in 195 minutes. Wall and McCabe returned with the new ball, but this failed to cause any change in the fortunes of the game. Barnett now came out as substitute for Chipperfield who was affected by the sun.

Eradman and Chipperfield are suffering from sore throats, and will be unable to take any further part in the game to-day.

STEADY SCORING.

Leyland was content to fill a minor role, sometimes suddenly jumping into life. He made two fierce drives to the boundary off Grimmett when he returned to the attack. The score moved forward steadily. Hendren pulled O'Reilly powerfully for four. Both were playing polished and confident cricket. Ponsford went off for a few minutes at this stage owing to boot trouble. Just before tea interval Leyland reached his 50 in 95 minutes, and 250 of the innings was telegraphed in 260 minutes.

At this stage tea interval was taken and the score stood 253 for 4 wickets.

HENDREN'S CENTURY

Grimmett and O'Reilly again commenced bowling after tea. Batting was convincing, both Hendren and Leyland scoring through stylish cover drives, late cuts and shots to leg. A glorious cover boundary took Hendren into the nineties, and another leg boundary to 99. Then amidst roars he went out boldly and clouted Grimmett to the off-boundary, reaching his 103 after batting for exactly 200 minutes.

LOVELY STROKES

Both Hendren and Leyland were now making lovely strokes all round the wicket. Three hundred went up on the board as a result of 280 minutes play. Woodfull chopchanged the attack, but without effect. All bowlers were freely hit. Hendren, however, edged Wall from the middle stump to a long leg boundary. Then O'Reilly took a clever one-handed catch to dismiss the Middlesex player Hendren reached the boundary altogether 22 times. Joyous hooking and pulling were the main features of his fine innings which lasted 265 minutes. He received great ovation when he left the crease.

Three hundred and fifty was signalled when the play had been in progress for 345 minutes. Leyland has so far been batting for two hundred minutes.

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Walters c Darling	52
Sutcliffe c Chipperfield b O'Reilly	63
Wyatt b O'Reilly	0
Hammond b O'Reilly	4
Hendren c and b O'Reilly	132
Leyland (not out)	93
Ames (not out)	4
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wickets at close)	355

FALL OF WICKETS

68/1; 68/2; 72/3; 149/4; 340/5.

O'Reilly's present analysis is 5 for 94.

HENLEY REGATTA THRILLS

Leander Defeats London In Grand Challenge Cup

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 5.

One of the finest races at Henley regatta for many years was the first heat in the Grand Challenge Cup to-day, when Leander Club, using Oxford's 1934 boat, unexpectedly beat the London Rowing Club by a length. They also broke the record for the course taking 6 min. and 45 sesc. London led nearly all the way, being actually a length ahead at Fawley, but faltered at the mile, and Leander Club's boat, which contained four of the Cambridge and four of the Oxford crew made a well-judged spurt and gradually forged ahead.

Yale beat Tabor in a thrilling all-American heat in the Thames Cup by three feet, equalling the course record of 7 mins. and 6 secs. Only one British competitor, Winstone (Molesey Boat Club), survives in the Diamond Sculls. The other semi-finalists in the Sculls are the American Rutherford, the German Ruhtz and the Czechoslovakian Zavrel.

New Record At Henley Regatta Race

In Henley Regatta, Leander lowered their yesterday's record by one second, beating Thames Rowing Club in the semi-final of the Grand Challenge Cup by half-length. Time six minutes forty-four seconds. They thus meet Princeton in final to-morrow, they latter having beaten Pembroke, Cambridge, by one length in six minutes fifty-three seconds.

Thames Cup record was lowered twice in ten minutes' the Westminster Bank taking six minutes fifty-nine seconds and the London Rowing Club six minutes fifty-eight seconds, compared with previous record of seven minutes six seconds.

The American Rutherford made certain of the Diamond Sculls going abroad, when he beat the Britisher Winstone by one length, but he is unlikely to be the semi-final winner. Buhtz who defeated Zavrel had hard race.

Jesus, Cambridge, will meets Trinity, Dublin, in the final of the Ladies Plate, while the Imperial College, Westminster Bank, London and Thames survive in Thames Cup, last named having beaten Yale University.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, July 6.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

Gloucestershire V. Yorkshire:

Gloucester won by 9 wickets.

Yorkshire 247 and 190 (Mitchell 62, Parker 5 for 88 Sinfield 4 for 61).

Gloucester 358 and 82 for 1.

Worcestershire V. Sussex:

Sussex won by an innings and 104 runs.

Worcester 272 and 129 (Tate 5 for 39 J. Parks 4 for 23).

Sussex 505.—Reuter's Special.

NEW ENGLISH HORSE FOR INDIA

The Anglo-Irish Agency, of 27, Old Bond Street, London, have purchased Court Card, chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Diomedes—Queen of Diamonds, from Mr. J. B. Joel, to come to India, Court Cart won the Kennett Stakes value £624 at Newsbury last year.

The Agency have also bought from a patron of R. C. Dawson's stable the three-year-old Merry, Mike, chestnut gelding by Tremola—Grarthelea, to go to the Federated Malay States.

NO INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Interesting Judgment In Case Against Textile Worker

"The word Mody represents 'Capitalism' and the word Police represents 'Imperialism.' When Capitalism is being represented as a bloated bug on account of its having sucked the blood of the worker, the speaker exhorts the audience that the bug meaning 'Capitalism' should be crushed. Even if I accept the contention of the prosecution that the expression refers to Mr. Mody personally, still it cannot be argued that physical violence was intended," observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, in acquitting a mill-striker of the charge of incitement to violence on Friday.

Rajaram Vishnu Rave, it was alleged, in the course of a speech he delivered at a meeting of the textile strikers on May 19 last, held at the Kamgar Maidan, incited the workers to violence.

THE SPEECH.

The prosecution took exception to the particular paragraph in the reported speech, which the Magistrate incorporated and commented on, in his judgment. The Government Oriental Translator's version of the paragraph read, "Mody would be annihilated only at that time when Capitalism would be annihilated. He has the backing of the Police, and it is owing to this that he speaks to us slightlingly. Just as we crush a bug, in the same way, we must crush this Mody. Bear this in mind. If Capitalism is to be destroyed it must be rigorously preached, that Imperialism should be annihilated."

The Magistrate stated in his judgment:

THE JUDGMENT.

"To understand the significance of these words the speech must be read as a whole. The speech deals with the relation between Labour and Capitalism. Mody and Wadia are not mentioned as individuals but as persons representing capitalism. Through the speech no personal attack is levelled either against Mr. Mody or against Mr. Wadia. What the speaker means is that it is useless to try to annihilate Wadias or Modys, but when the system they represent is annihilated then these people viz., Wadias and Modys and such others would "ipso facto" go. This is the principal idea which is in the mind of the speaker and is pervading the whole speech. Reading the passage in this light, it is clear to my mind that no personal violence was meant to Mr. Mody."

WHAT ACCUSED MEANT.

The Magistrate continued, "What is meant is that the system he represented must be annihilated. The word Mody represents capitalism and the word Police means Imperialism. Then capitalism is being represented as a bloated bug on account of its having sucked the blood of the worker. The speaker exhorts the audience that the bug, meaning capitalism, should be crushed. Even if I accept the contention of the prosecution that expression refers to Mr. Mody personally, still it cannot be argued that physical violence was intended. All that the phrase will mean is that the power of Mr. Mody must be crushed and that they were in a position to do so. No doubt it would show that the speaker and the workers have an exalted notion of their strength and a poor opinion of Mr. Mody's strength."

NO OFFENSE COMMITTED.

"But it is none of my business to quarrel with people's ideas however wrong they might be. What I have got to see is whether there is any incitement to violence, whether to construe the expression in a figurative sense or literally. I see no incitement to commit any offence. I, threfore, hold that no offence is committed. I accordingly acquit the accused.

LANCASHIRE AGAINST LEG THEORY

No Fixtures Will Be Arranged With Notts County

LONDON, July 6

As a sequel to Lancashire's objections to legtheory bowling it is learned on good authority that the fixtures between Lancashire and Notts, which have existed for sixty years, will not be arranged for the next season.—Reuter's Special.

WEEK-END CRICKET

The following players will represent the Lad Club in a match to be played at Cross-Maidan on Sunday the 8th July 1934 at 2-30 p.m. against the Young Parsee Cricket Club.

P. C. Dholakia (captain); M. G. Vadia; C. H. Mehta; K. J. Kapadia; J. H. Bengali; R. D. Reshamwalla; H. N. Sonawalla; I. P. Jai; G. R. Shroff; K. M. Doshit; J. V. Suraiya; extras; M. J. Gundaria; S. N. Datanwalla.

ALL-INDIA TOURISTS WIN AGAIN

(Special Cable).

CAPE TOWN, July 5.

The All-India Football team beat Western Province by 3 goals to 1 After fairly even opening exchanges India became more dangerous, Lakshminarayen scoring in the twenty-first minute.

On resumption India did most of the attacking, Ganguly and Ahmed scoring. Although the slippery conditions made ball control and accurate passing most difficult, the tourists gave a remarkably fine exhibition.

INDIAN COMPETITORS IN LONDON

LONDON, July 5.

Four Indian competitors in the Empire Games have arrived in London from Paris accompanied by their manager.

Vernieux who cut his leg bathing on the board the ship is staying in a hospital in Paris The teams met by Sir James Leighwood, Chairman of the Empire Federation, Evan Hunter, Secretary, British Association, representative of High Commissioner also Ayres who come from Los Angeles in order to train the team who are staying in the same hotel as the young Indian fliers.—Reuter's Special.

RAJPIPLA TO BUY IRISH HORSES

The Maharajah of Rajpipla, whose Irish-bred horse, Windsor Lad, won the Derby, has decided, to buy a number of Irish-bred colts and to participate in all the big races in Britain. His agent will shortly visit the Free State for the purpose.

EDUCATION FREE FOR HARIJANS

COCONADA, July 6.

The East Godavari District Board has adopted a resolution to give free instruction to all depressed class pupils in high schools and middle schools over and above ten per cent ratio fixed by Government, meeting additional charges from their own funds.—A. P.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY BILL

M. C. Rajah's Move For Select Committee

SIMLA, July 6.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, Member of the Assembly, informs that he has intimated the Assembly Department of his proposal to move in the Assembly on second of 16th August for reference to the Select Committee of the Bill to abolish untouchability which was discussed at the Delhi session and on which opinions are being collected till first August.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF THE INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND THE WAYS OUT.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the Indian Institute of Sociology a public meeting will be held to consider "The Plight of the Indian Textile Industry and the Ways Out" at the Theosophical Society's Hall, near Chaupaty, at 6 p.m. today. Prominent experts and citizens have been invited to address the meeting.

MADRAS, July 6.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly and Lady Chetty arrived at Madras to-day from Coimbatore and are going to Simla on 9th July.—A. P.

"MURDER IN TRINIDAD"

(Continued from page 4.)

Caroni swamps. They are temporarily accepted by the band of hunted men living there. They discover evidence of the diamond traffic, and also the astonishing facts that lead to the apprehension of the murderer. The detective is portrayed by Nigel Bruce, who gave so splendid a performance in "Coming Out Party" his first American picture. Douglas Walton plays the role of the young man who aids the detective, and supplies the romantic interest opposit charming Heather Angel. Others in the cast are Victor Jory, Murray Kinel, J. Carrol Naish, Claud King, Pat Somerset, Francis Ford, John Davidson and Noble Johnson. Louis King directed from Seton I. Millers adaptation of the novel.

Indian Studio Notes

SARLA CINETONE:

This new concern has been floated by Mr. Jagmohandas Saraya (General Manager of Saroj Movietone) and he is busy with elaborate arrangements for the production of a Socio-historical talkie in Hindi featuring Ashrafkhan (of Stage and Screen fame), Zebunissa and Sirdar Akthar Begum in the leading roles. Mr. J. P. Adwani the popular Screen-Director will wield the megaphone.

KUMAR MOVIETONE.

Mr. Vyas's second Talkie in Hindi "Afghan-Abala" with Miss Sultana, Miss Rajkumari, Miss Kamala and Prof. Chonker supported by Atta-Mohamd and Joshi which was completed recently, is fixed for the Globe.

He is now busy with a social picture "Sowbagya-Laxmi" in Hindi, with Miss Sultana, Miss Kamala, Prof. Chonker and Attamohmd.

SAROJ CINETONE.

They are now busy with a sensational Romance with thrills "Shah-Behram" in Urdu featuring Master Nissar, Miss Zebunnissa and Sirdar Akthar Begum in the leading roles. "Ajamil" with Ashrafkhan, Zebunnissa and Sirdar Akthar Begum in the leading roles, is ready for release.

HINDUSTANI MOVIETONE.

Mr. J. P. Adwani has nearly finished his maiden Talkie "Dilara" with Zebunissa, Sirdar Akthar Begum, Ashrafkhan and Kumari Kamala Kirplani (Musical prodigy of Sindh).

MANHAR CINETONE.

Mr. Moti B. Gidwani is busy with their initial Talkie of Arabian Nights' Type "Noormahal" in Hindi featuring Master Zakaria Kohil, Miss Ikbal and Malkajan and Miss Dulari.

SWASTIKA CINETONE.

Mesrs. Gwalani Bros. have engaged the services of Miss Laxmi of Delhi (well-known Singer of North) and Miss Lacha alias Lachimi another renowed artiste, Miss Janaki of Kalka and Master Vazir Khan of Delhi. Their initial production "Bad-dya" in Hindi is one of Roman Type.

SHANTI CINETONE.

Mr. Dave will soon begin the indoors of "Laughing Cavalier" with Mehtab and Navinchandra, at the Sound Studios (Film City).

TAMIL NADU TALKIES.

Vidman Muthiabagavathar has returned from Mysore. The shooting (both indoor and out door) of "Lava-Kusha" in Tamil is in full swing.

FILM CITY.

MENAKA.

Mr. Ranganekar is on with doble speed at his picture "Swarna Mandir" in Hindi and Maharathi.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS.

The "Dancing Girl" will be released in Super Talkies, Bombay—Jaddanbai sings in this picture—Swarooprani and Yakub are in the leading roles.

Mr. Ramnik Desai is busy with "Anokhi Mohabat." His next will be "Pruthvi Vallabh."

And Mr. Sarvottam Badami will soon start shooting of "Verni Vasulat"—Settings are being made for this Social Subject.

GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURES

Their first super production "Today" is being produced under the able direction of the well-known director Mr. R. S. Chowdary with increased rapidity. It seems Mr. Kaura is bent upon making great success of this social drama. He is sparing neither money nor labour and there is hardly any doubt that with the help of such a wonderful unit of artists as Jal Merchant, Shanta Kumari, Hadi, Gulam Mohd., Ermeline, and Sundra Bai the famous songstress and radio star, and expert technical staff of the film city Bombay, his picture is sure to prove one of the best of this year. Mr. R. S. Chowdary intends completing the picture by the middle of August 1934, so that they can start with their next picture. The company intends going for outdoor to Hyderabad State (Dn.) within a few days.

AJANTA STUDIO NEWS.

Mr. M. Bhavnani has commenced work upon "The Mill"—a story of modern times, specially written for the "Ajanta" by the celebrated Hindi novelist Munshi Premchandj. "The Ajajnta stars and artistes Bibbo, Gohar (Karnataki) Amina, Jairaj, Nayampally, Parasher Aftab and others will have roles in this strong social drama. An unfortunate accident to Mr. W. M. Khan, a leading artiste, has delayed the finishing of "Durde-Dill." The author of "Devdasi" Mr. V. S. Sukhtanker has sold a socio-romantic story of modern times to the 'Ajanta.'

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

Third Week At The Wellington

So splendid an ovation was given to George Arliss during the last two weeks, and so persistent and continuous request has been made by the public of Bombay to give them a still one more chance to see the super production "The House of Rothschild", that the management of the Wellington have been compelled to screen this mighty magnificent picture for the Third Week from to-day George Arliss will long be remembered with fondness in Bombay for his superb work in this masterpiece "The House of Rothschild". After seeing this film, one talks in superlatives—indeed one can do nothing else! A great film is this story of the love and devotion of five brothers, and the building of the Rothschild millions. It traces the fascinating history of the family whose devotion to the instructions of their dead father and their own unity, resulted in their rise to power. The film is Arliss and more Arliss. He dominates it, and is magnificent in his domination. He has several great scenes, produced in technicolor, Boris Karloff as Ledrantz, C Aubrey Smith as the Duke of Wellington, Loretta Young as Nathan's daughter Julie, Robert Young as Captain Fitzroy, and Helen Westley as the mother of the Rothschilds, as well as Mrs. Arliss support the star splendidly. There is a smooth running story in "The House of Rothschild", powerful dramatic scenes, and a beautiful love interest, which combine to make an impressive, compelling and fiery document, splendidly produced and brilliantly acted.

EDWARD TALKIES

Ramon Novarro demonstrates his ability as a versatile player by attempting the most radically different role of his career in "Huddle," which is being shown at Edward Talkies, Dhobitalao, from to-night.

The picture, adapted from the widely-read study by Francis Wallace, concerns the social adjustment of an Italian labourer who attends Yale University. His troubles and conflicts are worked out to a smashing climax. Thrilling football scenes show leading American players in action with Novarro.

A strong cast supports the star including Madge Evans, Una Markel, Ralph Graves, John Arledge and Frank Albertson.

Novarro sings an Italian ballad titled "A Vuc Chella" in this picture.

2ND WEEK FOR MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

At The Krishna Talkies

As expected, Saraswatee Cinetone's stunt talkies production —'Mysterious Prince' received a grand ovation since its inception at the Krishna Talkies last week. Master Vithal the well-known stunt actor, is greeting his audience in 'Mysterious Prince' by his simple dialogue and song-note. His screen partnership with a new star in Miss Menka alias Rohini, has become an asset to the producers. In action Master Vithal, appears to show his skill reminding us of the anciently. The "Googly-spin" of his fighting sword blade flashes its spark in the reach of success. Sjt. Dadasaheb Torney, by nature an acute observer, has pulled the strings at his command so flittingly that the whole affair takes the desired shape, thus building a compact whole of well-set material. The settings, the recording are well-amended now. Photography, speciality of the Saraswatee Cinetone has been maintained in tact. The Hindi copy of Mysterious Prince has been running since last week with a house always full.

VEHAMI DUNIYA

At The Majestic

The group of educated youngsters who a few months back floated the Cine-concern Shri Jagannath Cinetone, have now completed a social picture in Hindi "Vehami-Duniya" or "Savsya-Kallol" which is now being shown at Majestic. The leading roles are taken by Mrs. Ramabai Row, Mrs. Vastsala Joshi, Miss Gulbanoo and Miss Shireen Banu with Bandopant Sone and Mankame. Mr. Anantrao Desai M. A., of Kolhapore who directed the picture has done very creditable work in transferring the interesting social piece to the screen. Delightful songs with musical effects are the noteworthy features of this picture.

Renewing Complexions By Absorption

If your complexion is marred with sallowness, moth patches, pimples or freckles, it is useless to potter with powders and paints, lotions, creams and things, in an effort to get rid of the trouble. Unless you have some ability as an artist, you will mar your appearance still more.

The new and rational way is to take off the complexion itself, with all its offensive marks. Just get some pure mercolized wax at the chemist's, and use at night the same as cold cream. Remove next morning with water and soap, following with dash of cold water. The mercolized wax absorbs the half-dead scarf skin in flaky particles, so gradually no one guesses you are treating your face—unless it be by the result, which is truly wonderful. There is nothing like it for bestowing a natural healthy and beautiful complexion.

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INNOCENT GIRLS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF FRAUD

ALARMING INCREASE IN SOCIAL VICE

Rescue Home Report Reveals Evils Of Present Customs In Hindu Society

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society completed its sixth year on December 31, last, and the Managing Committee have published a report of the working of the Society during the year 1933.

WIDOW HOME.

The Society has been conducting the Rescue Home, called "The Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram," at Dadar. During the period under report, 95 women and 45 children were admitted in addition to 35 women and 24 children left from the previous year. Out of these 95 women, 73 were fallen, 17 helpless, 28 rescued, 14 deserted by husbands, 17 deserted their husbands, 25 sent by Police or Magistrates, 13 for temporary shelter and 25 for delivery only. These cases are not, of course, mutually exclusive, as the same woman may be fallen and, therefore, deserted by her husband.

CAUSES OF MORAL DEGRADATION.

The number of fallen women is very rapidly increasing. Early widowhood, ban on remarriage or divorce, persecution at home, uncultured mind and enticement are some of the chief causes for the moral degradation of women. The number of women, who have deserted their husbands exceeds every year that of women deserted by their husbands. Of the 95 new admissions, 43 happened to be married, 36 widows and 16 unmarried.

STATE RECOGNITION.

Taking into consideration the figures of the last three years, a constancy is observable in the number of married women and unmarried girls while the figure for widows fluctuated between 22 and 42. Out of 25 admissions for delivery, 12 were widows, 6 were married and 7 unmarried girls. The City Police sent 12 and Court Officers 13 women for shelter to the Ashram, thus showing clearly that the usefulness of such a home is being gradually realised by Government bodies.

Particular attention is paid to keeping a record in confidential files of the history of every case admitted into the Ashram. The work is beset with extraordinary difficulties. It is not always an easy matter to take these women into confidence and persuade them to disclose the facts, especially with regard to the circumstances which brought them into trouble. Yet, thanks to the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Lakshmibai Kolhatkar, who handles these cases very tactfully that a good deal of material has been collected in the form of personal narrations, the value of which is, undoubtedly, great for the study of sociological problems affecting the Hindu Society.

LOT OF YOUNG WOMEN.

Though the majority of the women are from Bombay and Suburbs and from the adjoining districts of Maharashtra and Gujerat, a great many were admitted from distant provinces like the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces Madras and Malabar. No distinctions of caste or creed are observed in the Ashram. All castes from Depressed Classes to Brahmins, get shelter under its roof. The average age of women admitted into the Ashram during 1933 was 22 years 3 months while their average stay at the Ashram was 2 months and 14 days.

MAJORITY INNOCENT.

As regards the disposal of these women, it is the policy of the Society to send them back to their homes as far as possible by reconciling them to their husbands or guardians. 8 women were thus reconciled to their husbands last year and 49 were sent back to their guardians, 7 were married in the Ashram, 4 transferred to Sister Institutions, 5 were sent out by Court's order and 9 were given employment and 3 women absconded. As regards the unmarried girls in the Ashram, the Society is convinced that the only way to prevent their fall to lower depths is to get them married to deserving men.

Not in all cases are the girls to be blamed for misbehaviour. The Society has convincing material available from different sources proving that in most cases the injured girl is innocent and is the victim of fraud or lust. An unsuitable or ill-matched marriage is to a considerable extent responsible for a girl's downfall. The defects of the system of marriage current amongst Hindus are revealed by the number of deserted wives swelling the ranks of incipients. Unhappy marriages are the main cause of this social evil.

THEIR HANDICAPS.

Owing to these causes arranging suitable matches for girl-inmates has been a responsible part of the work of the Society. Widows and unmarried girls can be very well married but remarriages of married women who deserted or were deserted by their husbands are a very hard social problem which has never perhaps been courageously faced by the Hindu Society in all its seriousness. It is a well-known fact that high caste Hindu women cannot get legally valid divorce although custom sanctions such dissolution and allows remarriage in some of the lower classes. Ill-matched couples, therefore, can get no relief from an irksome bond and it is no exaggeration to say that in most cases it is the women who suffer most, the man being free to contract new matrimonial ties according to his pleasure.

TOWARDS DEPRAVITY.

It is these deserted wives that present an insoluble problem especially in cases where their natural sexual instinct has remained unimpaired. Nor is it easy to induce them to learn handicrafts. Their impulses at times get so strong that they develop criminal tendencies and refuse to abide by any discipline whatsoever.

As a new experiment attempts were made last year to secure jobs for well-behaving inmates and so far the reports received of their behaviour are encouraging. It can be said from six years' experience that many of the women, if they had found a sympathetic home or an affectionate place of shelter at a critical time in their life's history, would have been saved from a terrible fall due often to innocence and ignorance of the evils of the world.

The guilty party invariably escapes not only the long arm of the law, but also the condemnation of his fellowmen.

PROBLEM OF THE ORPHANS.

The problem of unclaimed children presented no small difficulty. Out of the 45 children admitted last year 27 were born in the Ashram, 8 came with their mothers, and 10 were orphans. 19 of these were transferred to other institutions and 14 died, 10 in the hospitals and the rest in the Ashram. Obviously the deaths in the hospital were the fatal results of delivery cases.

The Society has to work under one great handicap, namely, the mother cannot be persuaded to stay with the infant even for a few weeks. Without the mother's care the infant cannot get proper nourishment. With great difficulty are wet nurses available and even then the infant hardly receives the care and nourishment which nature requires.

VICTIMS OF SOCIAL RIDICULE.

If the circumstances under which the most of the babies which come into the Ashram are born, are taken into consideration, one need not be surprised at this high mortality. Every effort is generally made by the prospective mother to nip in the bud, as it were, the young sprouting life, the embodiment of her disgrace. The survivors that escape such attempts are naturally the victims of a strenuous struggle to resist such attempts. The need for a Foundling Home for unclaimed infants cannot be exaggerated. But unfortunately, the society has not yet succeeded.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Society has not yet its own permanent building and hence activities which are the inevitable concomitants of the work of the Ashram cannot be undertaken for want of space. A plot has been recently purchased from the Bombay Municipality at Matunga and if the public will be liberal enough to direct their charity to this most valuable social work, the Ashram can be shifted to its permanent abode within a year.

Among the members of the Managing Committee of the Society are such distinguished citizens as Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, Mrs. Tarabai Premchand, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Mr. Rameswardas Birla, Mr. B.G. Kher, Solicitor and Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole.

Sir Charles Bell, former political agent in Sikkim is visiting Lhasa at the invitation of the Tibetan Government for the purpose of pursuing his well-known studies of the Tibetan language.

DHRANGADHRA SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCES

Parishad Formulates Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 5.

Dhrangadhra Rajya Praja Parishad held its first session at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth on 30th ultimo and 1st inst. Mr. Mohanlal P. Sanghavi, chairman of the Reception Committee, in tracing the history of the present regime of the last 25 years, declined the way the State's financial position was getting more and more stringent from year to year. He also pointed out more than 30 ways in which State subjects are, it is alleged, illtreated by the State authorities.

The president, Mr. Sheth, traced the early history of his childhood, described how it was associated with Dhrangadra subjects and the way it helped in the formation of his views on public workers of the province. He reduced the demands advanced on behalf of Dhrangadra subjects to ten only, and appealed to Maharajah Saheb to utilise this golden opportunity of popularising his administration, thus winning the love and good-will of 90,000 persons in the State by granting these demands.

W. P. SCHEME CONDEMNED.

The Parishad passed 16 resolutionh. The first referred to the death of late Harilal Lalitri, a Dhrangada Satyagrahi who sacrificed his all as a public worker, the second congratulated Mahatmaji on his Providential escape from the Poona outrage. The third and the fourth condemned the White Paper scheme and the Princes Protection Bill, respectively. The fifth registered a strong protest against the recent Bikaner Foreigners' Act. The sixth requested the Congress to take up the cause of 8 crores of State subjects scattered all over India.

The seventh accepted the of the All-India Rajsthana Samiti. The eighth thanked all those who had participated directly or indirectly in the last Dhrangadhra Satyagraha either by contributing their mite or personally enlisting themselves as volunteers.

The ninth and the tenth demanded an early impartial inquiry into Dewan Mansinhji's adminstration, and a grant of certain reforms into the State administration, respectively. The eleventh urged the appointment of a syndcate to systematically conduct the administration of Alkali Works. The 12th appealed to the Maharajah Saheb to lift the ban on the entry of State deportees. The 13th demanded the inauguration of a State Representative Assembly, which was promised some three years ago, at an early date.

New office-bearers were appointed for the current year.

BAGSARA BAL MANDIR.

The Bagsara Bal Mandir conducted by Mr. Lalchand Vora has been drawing public attention. It is modelled on ideal times. Recently Mr. Vora received a sum of Rs. 5000 from Dr. K. Jasani and Rs. 500 from Mr. Zaverchand Meghani of "Saurashtra," in memory of his wife, Damayauti.

News has been received in Shikarpur of the kidnapping of two school boys by a Pathan from village Khanpur. Great sense of insecurity has thereby been caused in the village. The Police and the President of the Arya Samaj on being informed have instituted a vigorous enquiry.—United Press.

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I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. E. WARBEY.

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Park Road, Hillary, Natal.

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I have much pleasure in thanking you for your wonderful 'ASPRO' which stopped a severe attack of chest cold, after suffering about twelve months. At first I tried many a medicine but none put an end to it. At last I gave 'ASPRO' a trial and the result is wonderful and I am more than pleased with it.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. REDDY.

P. S.—I have written this letter for you to read and will you please let the public read it too.

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This was a gloomy outlook indeed, but fortunately a ray of light dawned in the shape of 'ASPRO'. I tried a packet. To my greatest surprise I found immediate relief. What is more to its credit is that since my using 'ASPRO' it is now eight months since I last had an attack of malaria. 'ASPRO' is an invaluable "vade mecum" and I shall never be without it again.

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CEYLON'S LEVY OF IMPORT DUTIES WITHDRAWN

Move To Encourage Cocoanut Trade

COLOMBO, July 4.

A new scale of import duties on several commodities like eggs, ghee, ginger and vegetables, was sanctioned by a large majority in the State Council yesterday.

It was argued for the opposition which had five votes at the division that the poor man would have to pay more for such foodstuffs and also that subsidising industries would be more useful than tariff walls. It was also feared that India might retaliate by increasing her import duties against Ceylon's cocoanut produce.

PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION.

Mr. H. J. Huxham, the Acting Financial Secretary, who moved the motion under the provisions of Section 11 of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 to enforce the new duties, said that if the motion were accepted, it would mean that the House was abandoning a form of free trade which had been in force for a good many years and introducing the principle of protection. The course of circumstances in other countries had made them to accept the principle of protection and made some form of it imperative. England had done so and at least some form of protection had to be taken in this country as there was no alternative, and Ceylon had to follow suit.

EFFECTS ON INDIA

As regards annoyance that other countries might experience, the only country that would be affected was India. He did not think and they need assume or even fear that India would object to find her small neighbour trying to find protection in order to ensure as far as possible the sale of goods which might very well be produced in this country. Visitors to the Island had often expressed astonishment at finding the products which could be grown here were imported from other countries. The reason for that was a complex one. The Indian merchants dealt with the trade in Indian goods, but by that he did not mean for a moment, that the Indians did not trade in Ceylon goods as well.

CREDIT FACILITIES.

The reason why they dealt in Indian goods was that most of the Indian merchants had a branch in India and they had only to send an order and get the goods and were allowed credit for long periods, and in turn the local Indian merchant was able to give the small shop-keepers similar credit facilities. But if he were to deal with Ceylon goods he must go round collecting commodities and be prepared to pay cash down and that was why he was reluctant to deal with Ceylon products.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea speaking said that he had one point to stress, namely, regarding any possible repercussions this new tariff scheme was likely to have on India. Before they agreed to a proposal such as that before the House, it was imperative that the ground for reciprocal trade treaty between Ceylon and India should be fully explored. Nothing, he said, should be done to imperil the future of the cocoanut industry.

INJUDICIOUS.

An important aspect of the matter was that while negotiations were going on with India over much more serious matters, it would be politically inexpedient and injudicious to proceed with the present proposal. The immediate salvation of the Ceylon cocoanut produce lay in trying to explore how far they could make India their big customer. He appealed to the Financial Secretary to withdraw the motion and bring another which would be more equitable.

The motion was then put to the House and was carried by 28 votes against 5.—United Press.

Dr. E. D. Shroff, L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (Lond.) O.B.E., the popular Health Officer of the Karachi Municipality, has been selected as the Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, in succession to Mr. K. N. Ramasubedar Iyer, after a keen contest. He will be the first Chief Officer to work in the new Corporation which will be formed under the new Karachi Municipal Act, recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

BARODA STATE COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES

Report For 1932-33 Reveals Interesting Statistics

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 5.

The Department of Commerce, Industries and Labour has released for information the annual report for the year 1932-33. Cargo imported in Okha Port was 83,732 tons against 68,175 of the preceding year, and exports amounted to 89,655 tons against 71,168 of the preceding year. Port and Okha Customs amounted to Rs. 22,03,62 which is the highest figure since 1926-27. 14 cotton mills consumed 69,799 cotton bales of 400 lbs. each, 47,430 tons cement, 34,859 tons salt, 3,74,712 lbs. woollen cloth, and 766,456 gross match boxes were produced during the year.

At the end of the year there were 98 joint stock companies with a paid up capial of Rs. 4,12,01,731. The problem of joining Navsari, Pehlad and Kalol to the trunk call system of telephones is still under correspondence. The net expenditure of the department is Rs. 43,125 in 1932-33 against Rs. 40,415 in 1931-32.

The Government of Baroda appreciate the work done by the Development Board in co-ordinating the activities of all development departments and in initiating and conducting enquiries into the economic condition of villages. It is suggested that the problem of supplementary occupations should be taken up in right earnest.

The local papers condemn the bomb incident of Poona and suggest that saner counsel should prevail on such misdirected people.

A new daily entitled "Commercial Gujarat" is to be published from here in Gujerati language.

Punjab Harijans' Conference On July 13

LAHORE, July 5.

Mr. Sawatam Das, Secretary, Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Association, Raja Ram Street, Lahore, writes:—

During five days' stay of Mahatmaji at Lahore from July 13 to July 17, the Provincial Depressed Classes Association has decided to hold a conference of Punjab Harijans on July 14 and 15 in order to ventilite their numerous grievances and put the same before Mahatma Gandhi for redress. An address will also be presented to Mahatmaji on behalf of the Association.

All the Harijans of the Punjab especially village Harijans are hereby requested to be present on the auspicious occasion or send in their representatives to attend the conference and acquaint Mahatmaji of their age-long sufferings and various other grievances.

Khan Habibulla Khan, Member, Frontier Legislative Council, visited Bannu Jail in the capacity of an unofficial visitor of Prisons. Replying to a question he said that the only remaining political prisoner in the jail was Khan Md. Muzzafar Kundi of D.I. Khan who had of late been suffering from nervous ailments. According to Mr. Habibullah the prisoner has now recovered and regained his normal weight.—United Press.

Our Karnatak Letter

CONGRESSMAN'S LANDS ATTACHED

Asked To Pay Fine Though He Served His Term Of Imprisonment

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, July 2.

At a public meeting held here and presided over by Syt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, a resolution expressing condemnation of the attempt on Mahatmaji's life at Poona was passed. Many well-known Karnatak Congressmen and other prominent citizens of Belgaum supported the resolution.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

In many cities of the Karnatak the Prophet's birthday was celebrated. Participation by the Hindus in the observance was a unique feature of the occasion. It is felt that this kind of close contact would result in dispelling the present friction and in cementing friendly relations between the followers of the two great religions.

VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

The Vijayanagar Empire Commemoration Festival Committee has been greatly increasing its efforts to enlighten the Karnatak public on the importance of observing this festival every year and is meeting with conspicuous success. Propaganda work is being carried on by various workers and financial response from the public premises to exceed all expectations.

Sardar Veeranganda Patil, President of the Karnatak Harijan Seva Sangh, was convicted to a term of imprisonment and a fine in the last Satyagraha movement. He has served the term of imprisonment awarded in lieu of the fine. It is reported that he has now been served with a notice of attachment of his lands in default of payment of the fine.

HARIJAN BOARDING HOUSE

The Harijan Boarding House at Bijapur has been revived and it has been decided to entertain 40 students this year as compared to 20 students entertained last year. All the requirements of the students are to be met from public subscriptions and donations and the work of collecting them has already been undertaken. It is encouraging to find that donations are already being received. But there is need for more money.

CASTE-DINNER CASE

The case in which Mr. Narayanacharya Hippargi had filed a complaint against the Dewan of the Uttaradhinath and some others for alleged defamation has, as a result of the intercession of prominent Brahmins, been compromised.

"KANARA NEWS"

The "Kanara News," the well-known Kanarese weekly paper of Kumta, has recommenced publication. All the restrictions previously imposed on the paper have now been withdrawn.

Kathiawar Letter

VIRAMGAON CUSTOMS TO BE REVIVED?

Princes Must Settle Matter In Public Interest

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 5

Bhavnagar is buzzing with activities of political leaders and Harijan organisers of Kathiawar. Kathiawar has already fulfilled its quota of Rs. 25,000 and has contributed more Bhavnagar, topping the list. Gandhiji has advised the workers of Kathiawar to go to villages and work for the amelioration of the so-called untouchables. He urged youths to do constructive work for improving the position of the peasants and the Harijans.

The Saurashtra Swadeshi Sangh is formed, but one expects it to begin propaganda of the Swadeshi cult, in right earnest, at a very early date so that the people may understand the significance of Swadeshi and the real implications of Gandhiji's new definition of "Swadeshi."

VIRAMGAON CUSTOMS.

The Port problem is as acute as ever, and one hears again the revival of Viramgaon customs and the resultant searches of goods of passengers. The Kathiawar public have protested time and again against this procedure, and its proposed revival at the present stage has added to the discontent. It is upto the Kathiawar Princes to settle the matter early for preserving the interests of their people, who are now subjected to vigilant search at Viramgaon station.

Rain is favourable in many parts of Kathiawar. Kodinar, Amreli Dhrangadhra and Versaval record good rain falls.

Nidoke Dacoity Case Accused Committed To Sessions

SIALKOT, July 5.

After a protracted magisterial enquiry by the Additional District Magistrate for more than a year all 31 accused in the Nidoke dacoity case were committed to Sessions to stand their trial under Section 302 and 149 I.P.C. for alleged murder and rioting.

It may be recalled on June 18, 1933, a gang of dacoits armed to the teeth raided the house of Harichand of village Nidoke, and after murdering him and injuring two others decamped with booty of considerable amount. Police subsequently challanged 31 persons on suspicion all of whom have now been committed to the Sessions.—United Press.

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First Residential University Of Its Kind

NEW BUILDING FOR OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 5.

The Osmania University, the only one of its kind in India, where education is imparted entirely through the medium of the vernacular, namely, Urdu, has completed sixteen years of its eventful career. H. E. H. the Nizam, will open to-day a new chapter in its history, and, it is hoped, a more successul one, when he lays the foundation stone of the Osmania University buildinng at Adikamet, a few miles outside Hyderabad.

Of the success of the University hitherto, it would be apt to quote the tribute of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, during his recent visit to the State. On that occasion, when he addressed a mammoth students' meeting, Dr. Tagore said. "I must confess that when the question of establishing this University, with Urdu as the medium of instruction, was first mooted by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, I was among a large number of educationists who was diffident of its proving a success. But Sir Akbar Hydari, whom I might call the "father" of this University, refused to be discouraged by the pessimism which met his efforts. He carried through with his scheme, despite the opposition he met with in many directions, and, I am happy to say, he has made a great success of it. I have followed the career of your University with the greatest interest from its very inception, and I heartily congratulate Sir Akbar Hydari on the great success he has made of a daring experiment. I also congratulate the alumni of their fine record."

DIFFICULTIES.

But throughout its career hitherto, the University has laboured under many difficulties, not the least being the inadequacy of housing facilities. Such as they are, they do not merit mention. The several Faculties affiliated to the University have all along been accommodated in rented premises, at an annual cot of a lakh of rupees, which are at once unsuited to the purpose and scattered all over the City, with al the consequent disadvantages and drawbacks arising therefrom to the student and teaching world.

Herein lies the genesis of the project of which H. E. H. the Nizam, lays the foundation stone to-day—a project which is nothing short of the building of a residential Unversity, the first of its kind in India—at a cost which, it is estimated, will run into several crores of rupees.

It is the ambition of the originators of the scheme that, when completed, the Osmania University should easily take the premier place among the Universities in India, with equals only among its famous counterparts in Oxfords, Cambridge, Princetown and Havard; for at the back of the whole scheme are the observations of two of Hyderabad's most distinguished engineers, Mr. Syed Ali Raza, Superintending Engineer and Nawab Zain Yar Jung, the Government Architect, who in 1930-31 made a tour of European and American University to acquire first-hand knowledge of their equipment and conduct, thus enable them to combine the best of all in the moulding of the Osmania University in Hyderabad.

INDO-SARACENIC STYLE.

The University buildings at Adikamet, which are being built on Indo-Saracenic style, with a mingling of the Brahmanic style of architecture, for which Ellora and Ajanta are famous, will cover an area of 1,500 acres, and will provide accommodation for 1,200 students in all the Faculties of Arts and Sciences including Languages, European and Indian, Law, Theology, History, Philosophy, Economics, the Classics, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Biology and Engineering. At a later stage it is hoped it to add a Faculty of Fine Arts, in which Sir Akbar Hydari is keenly interested, and Colleges in Forestry and Agriculture, as well as a College and hostel for women. Full facilities for post-graduates work and research in all the Faculties are also included in the scheme.

A very careful study has been made of the lay-out of residential Universities in Europe and America, and these observations have been incorporated in the plans for the proposed University buildings, of which the Senate Hall, with administrative offices and a library attached, will be the central feature. A Translation Bureau, a printing press, botanical gardens, a stadium, a museum, a market place as well as quarters for the Vice-Chancellor and the Professors and other Staff, are included in the subsidiary buildings, quite apart from separate lecture-halls for the various Faculties, laboratories equipped on the most up-to-date lines and hostels for students.

1,500 ACRES IN AREA.

Seminars for post-graduate work in the Arts Faculties, departmental libraries, for ready reference, of books closely connected with the curriculum in each subject, on the model of those existing in the American Universities, the separation of places of public interest, such as the Museum and the Libraries, so as to prevent students from being disturbed in their studies by visitors, and open air lecture theatres, are some of the few innovations which form part of the whole project.

Hitherto a sum of seventy lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government towards the buildings scheme, on which work was started in March last. Ten lakhs out of this sum is being utilised for the construction of temporary buildings to which it is intended to transfer all the existing Faculties in next September, by which date the buildings will be completed.

The balance is being spent in laying out roads and in avenue plantation, within the University limits and along its approaches, which cover a distance of six miles; the laying of water pipes, for filtered and unfiltered water, drainage, power lines and in the construction of the Arts College which will embody all the Faculties of Arts, and which alone will cost 27 lakhs of rupees, including the cost of the acquisition of land, Hostels for accommodating 500 students are also under construction.

For the present only a portion of the whole project, covering 600 acres, as against the total of 1,500 acres, will be taken in hand.—A P.

PROGRESS OF JACKSON CO-OP. BANK

A local correspondent writes.—"The Jackson Co-operative Bank, which was started for the benefit of railway employees under the patronage of Sir Ernest Jackson the retired Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., has been progressing. At the close of the year 1913-14 there were about 4,900 members and the working capital of the Bank was about Rs 1,90,000. To-day there are more than 31,000 members and the working capital has risen to more than Rs. 51 lakhs. During the initial years the Bank used to declare a dividend of 4 to 6 per cent. but the rate of dividend for the last nine years has been 10 per cent. being the maximum admissible under the Act.

One noteworthy feature of this Bank is the absence of bad debts which figure in the balance sheets of several banking institutions. The Bank makes every effort to utilise the surplus profit in reducing the rate of interest on loans, whenever the financial results permit.

The Bank is primarily designed to supply hte credit needs of the railway staff but it also encourages thrifty habits among members by means of cash certificates and savings bank accounts. The amount of savings deposits which was about Rs. 2 lakhs in 1928-29 has risen to about Rs 17 lakhs in the course of the last five years only.

Besides granting ordinary loans, the Managing Committee contemplates granting special loans called Debt Redemption Loans based on 18 months' pay and recoverable within 6 years. This scheme if approved of by the Registrar would be the first of its kind."

KANARA FARMERS' RELIEF

The committee appointed by the K. P. C. C. Council to devise measures for Kanara Farmers' Relief will tour the affected areas during this week. The suffering peasants were given bare sustenance relief during the last two years. But the present enquiry is being conducted with a view to take steps for stable rehabilitation.

The help necessary for providing the peasants with seeds, etc., for the season was given recently. It is understood that assistance has also been given to some families in Siddapur, who migrated to neighbouring territory. A grant of Rs. 175 per month to the Childrens' Homes at Shimoga and Karwar was sanctioned by the Kanara Children's Committee which recently met at Dharwar.

Dublin University has conferred the Honorary Doctorship of Laws on Viscount Halifax, who later visited the Dail and listened to the proceedings.

DISPUTE BETWEEN SIKHS AND MUSLIMS

Thakar Malkhan Singh To Act As Arbitrator

AMRITSAR, July 6.

A telegram was received this morning by Sardar Jaswant Singh, President of the Golden Temple Managing Committee from Sardar Sadhu Singh of Aligarh requesting permission to compromise the dispute between some newly converted Sikhs and the Moslems with Thakar Malkhan Singh as an arbitrator. The President has sent a wire grant-permission.

It may be recalled that the conversion oa large number of Chambers of village Chandpur police station Akrabad, Aligarh District into Sikhism and their subsequent refusal to remove the dead cattle of Muslim agriculturists, led to a breach of the peace.

SIRDAR INTERVENES

The new converts wired to the Golden Temple Managing Committee for help and Sirdar Jaswant Singh, President and S. Santosh Singh Secretary of the Committee, went to Aligarh and waited upon the Collector of Aligarh, visited the village in question and had a long talk with both parties. They also consulted Thakar Malkhan Singh President of the Aligarh District Congress Committee and expressed their willingness to accept him has arbitrator.

The Muslims were approached, but they though agreeable to the proposal complained that they had already given Rs. 1,000 to he police and another sum of Rs. 500 had been promised and desired that they should have their money back either from the police or from the Sikhs.

Latest information from Aligarh is that the situation is becoming serious owing to the recent developments but as it appears from the telegraphic communication, the dispute may be settled amicably.—United Press.

UNLUCKY CLOTH HAWKER

Servant Waylays Him And Gets Seven Years For It

LAHORE, July 3.

A whole day's tramping without a pie's worth of goods sold must be trying to the best-tempered hawker in the world. That was the experience of Karamchand, a hawker of cloth, in Gurdaspur district, last March. But that was not his only, nor his worst experience that day.

Following his unsuccessful tramping in one village, Karamchand, accompanied by his servant Tara Singh, set out for the next village, but just as they were leaving, Tara Singh suggested that a cup of lassi (cold butter milk) would be welcome. Karamchand, whose outlook was just then soured by his day's experiences, could see nothing good in the suggestion and told Tara Singh so in measured terms in which he did not mince words.

Master and servant then set out for the next village, but "en route" Tara Singh caught hold of the hawker, gave him a beating, robbed him of currency notes worth Rs. 70 and made away. He was pursued by villagers who overtook him and handed him over to the police. Seven years hard labour was awarded to him by a First Class Magistrate and his appeal was dismissed by Mr. Justice Coldstream at the Lahore High Court to-day. A. P.

A mass meeting of the Hindus of Banuu was held on Wednesday night when a resolution was passed condemning the attempt of the life of Mahatma Gandhi and congratulating Gandhiji on his escape.

MONSOON DANGERS

Floods, with their damage and destruction to life and property, are not the only danger during the monsoon. There is also the unseen and often unrealised danger of lowered resistance. Rain and damp impair your strength and vitality—make you readily susceptible to the attack of colds, chills, malaria, bronchitis and other ailments."

That is why Rowntree's Cocoa is particularly beneficial during monsoon weather. It is not only a delicious, stimulating beverage, but it builds you up; it creates reserves of strength and energy that enable you to withstand infection.

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BLACKSHIRT MEETINGS

London Casualties

Sir John Gilmour (C.—Home Secretary), replying to Mr. Bernays (L.—Bristol), in the House of Commons in mail week, said that the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis had informed him that in the Metropolitan Police district, so far as the police were aware, no person was injured at Fascist meetings during 1932. During 1933 ten persons (nine males and one female) and during 1934 up to June 11 45 men and three women were known by the police to have received injuries at Fascist meetings.

Sir John Gilmour informed Mr. Thorne (Lab.—Plaistow) that he had received reports from the Commissioner of Police on Fascist meetings held in various parts of London on Saturday and Sunday night. There were minor disturbances at some of these meetings. The total number of persons injured was five, and eight arrests were made. No further action in regard to these meetings was called for, but he hoped to say something on the subject in the course of the next day's debate.

Mr. Thorne asked whether the police reported the fact that a casualty van was in Finsbury Park and operations were being directed from the top of it by a Fascist officer?

Sir J. Gilmour did not reply.

Mr. Pike (C.—Sheffield): Was it there for the purpose of carrying away the mad Socialists? (Laughter).

Later Mr. Pike asked what steps were being taken to ensure the right of free speech at the meeting to be addressed by the Prime Minister at Seaham to-morrow. (Loud laughter, in which Mr. MacDonald joined).

Mr. Hartland (C.—Norwich) asked the Home Secretary if he had any information to show whether the so-called Blackshirts had unduly interfered with or attempted to break up any meetings by declared intention, by deliberate organisation or otherwise.

Sir John Gilmour replied that it had not been possible in the time available to get the information of such incidents.

"So far as London is concerned", the Home Secretary added, "I have received a report from the Commissioner of Police of one occasion on May 24 from which it appears that a party of Fascists tried to break up a meeting under the auspices of the British anti-War Movement. There was also an incident on November 24, 1933, when the British Union of Fascists broke up a meeting of the Imperial Fascists." (Laughter)

INJURED AT THE HOSPITALS

Sir John Gilmour, replying to Sir Arnold Wilson (C.—Hitchin), stated that the Commissioner of Police had informed him that the only information which he had of persons admittted to hospital suffering from injuries in connection with Fascists meetings during June was concerning those arising out of the recent meeting at Olympia. In addition to the ten persons treated at hospitals in the neighbourhood of Olympia the Commissioner informed him that two women received treatment in St. George's Hospital. It was not known by whom the injuries were inflicted.

Sir John, in a further reply to Sir Arnold Wilson, said that the number of persons charged by the police in connection with disturbances relating to Blackshirt meetings in London during the present month was 36, of whom five were known to be Fascists. They were all British subjects.

Mr. Hartland (C.—Norwich) asked the Home Secretary what information was in the hands of the police as to weapons of any sort being used in the recent disturbances at the Fascists meeting at Olympia and whether they were used wholly, or in the main, by the disturbers or the holders of the meeting.

Sir John Gilmour said that three of the persons arrested by the police were found on being searched to be in possession of offensive weapons—namely, a wooden truncheon, a pair of cutting pliers, and an iron bolt. "The police cannot say," he added, "Whether these weopons were used during the disturbance."

Mr. Hartland asked if it were not possible to make sure if any Blackshirt was in possession of these, or someone with no shirt or no distinctively coloured shirt.

Sir John Gilmour: It is not always easy to know which is which. (Laughter).

Major Beaumont Thomas (C.—King's Norton): Is the Home Secretary aware that these disturbances only occur when followers of the party opposite attend these meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up?

There was no reply.

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DEVIL TIGER
Real! Genuine! Amazing! Scenes never witnessed before!
Directed by CLYDE E. ELLIOTT director of "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"

The greatest fight of
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Special Zenana Show
On Next Friday
An unique opportunity for Ladies
Daily Three Shows
5-30, 8 & 10-30. p. m.
An extra show at 2-45 p. m.
On Saturday and Sunday
West-End
TALKIES
Lamington Road.

BAIL GRANTED TO WOMAN

Echo Of Children's Fatal Fall

Mr. B. T. Desai applied for bail before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum, on Thursday on behalf of Prabhavatibai Vandravandas, a Hindu woman, arrested on June 21 last in connection with the death of her two children due to a fatal fall.

The Magistrate granted the bail of Rs. 3,000 with one surety out of which Rs. 500 was to be deposited in cash.

The police having referred to the two inquiries instituted by the Coroner in the matter applied for the remand of the accused for a week, as the matter had been referred to the Commissioner and as further inquiries were to be made.

THE LULLABY OF TWO HEN-PECKED HUSBANDS AT
THE PALACE
Near Byculla Rly. Station
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING At 10-30 a.m.
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CHARLEY CHASE
Join forces in their feature length laugh-riot
SONS OF THE DESERT
You will laugh until the sands of the desert grow cold.

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Audiography:—C. TRIVEDI.

Alleged Confidence Trickster Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, July 5.

Bala Sawala Dangarne, who was alleged to have induced his niece on June 18 last at Ghatkopar to part with ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 600, falsely representing to her that they were required by his sister (the girl's mother) for a betrothal ceremony at their native place, was arrested by the police in a village in the Satara District and brought down to Ghatkopar this morning.

The accused is charged by his sister Mannabai, widow of Bala Powar, who fell a victim to a confidence trick by her own brother in June last.

CHEMISTS EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Members Of Drug Trade In India Invited

Members of the drug trade are invited by the Organisers to visit the 43rd Chemists' Exhibition, London, which will be housed from September 24th—28th in the handsome New Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, S.W. in the very heart of English metropolis, practically under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Admission can be obtained on presentation of trade card.

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Would he bear it—No!
Never on earth had he bent his head!
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Maiden Hindi Musical Talkie
SINHASAN
Featuring
SHANTAKUMARI, INDUMATI, USHABALA, VIMAL, VASUDEO, SURVE, NANDU KHOTE, RAJA BABU, ANAND
Directed by: G. JAGIRDAR, B. A.
Scenario by:— PANDIT SHIVKUMAR
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Regret for their not being in a position, during the last week, to accommodate for all those who Had so enthusiastically come to greet
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SARASWATEE CINETONE'S Hindi Musical Stunt Super.
However, with additional comfortable arrangement of seating they are glad they will conveniently entertain all VITHAL-LOVERS.
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S
Mysterious Prince
With MASTER VITHAL in the lead, Supported by Menka, Salvi, Shakuntala, Vasant Pehelwan, Piroj, Javdekar.
IT'S MASTERPIECE—that is all we can say
Daily at: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
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NAVIN CHANDRA
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PRESS SHOULD MOULD PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

Travancore Dewan's Advice To Journalists

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

The following is the summary of official account of the Dewan's speech at the informal conference of pressmen at Bhaktivilas the Dewan's residence on Friday.

The Dewan said "I wish you should all know me as regards my interest in and respect for the public press in general. During my long public life, it has been my aim and purpose to be in closest touch possible with the public press in the land. I am bound to say that during that long period relations between myself and the public press of India were most cordial. There was the best understanding between the public press and myself, and I generally welcomed any constructive criticism which emanated from the public press for I regarded such criticisms as helpful and useful to every administrator.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM WELCOMED.

I summoned you here not with the deliberate intention to ruffle your feelings but I summoned you for the purpose of free and frank talk between one who carries on his shoulders the responsibilities of administering this country and you who from my standpoint should be so many avenues through which I must seek help and guidance in the right direction."

After telling the pressmen assembled, as to what he regarded a healthy journalism, he said "I hope you will not be offended if I say, for I am speaking quite frankly that I have been greatly disappointed at the public press of Travancore. I would not regret the fact, if 125 or 130 journals going in a little country like Travancore run on what I regard wholesome lines. I feel bound to say that journalism in this country is not conducted on those lines on which I expected it to be conducted and would play the same part of moulding principles and policies of this country, which the public press of India elsewhere have been able to do.

I think I have to discharge my duty as the head of the administration of Travancore. For that purpose I want not merely to help the official world and I have always kept before my mind the other side of the picture namely healthy public opinion and access to that public opinion.

NO LIGHT ON PROBLEMS.

"Sir Mahomed added that the administrator has to satisfy himself what he is doing is correct and this satisfaction he got partly from those who advised him and partly from the volume of public opinion on which he had to shape his views and that public opinion must be placed at the disposal of the administrator through a healthy public press. He added "Well that is the actual state of affairs here. Open this newspaper or that newspaper some in Malayalam and some in English, but I fail to get any light on our important problems which concern the country. What then do I find to-day? Questions being discussed merely on communal lines.

DUTY OF PRESS.

He added that he had to meet with situations created by the dessimination of baseless news. That is not your business. Your business is to deal with large questions of policy. Your business is to enlighten the country on important problems which are now facing it. I have been thinking seriously about various important problems which if only I got the time and help, I hope to investigate and tackle.

I have information that some officials are not above board. I have information that some of them are responsible for some of those communal, personal and individual grievances which appear in the public press. I am watching for them. The moment I am able to got at them or any of them, I will have no hesitation in dealing with them suitably. I hope that the warning which now I am giving will reach their ears and they will avoid occasions for the exercise of my authority.

As a friend of the public press, it seemed to me that I should do nothing without enabling the gentlemen in charge of the public press here to meet me and hear my views. But if I find later that my views have been a cry in the wilderness, then I can at least have the satisfaction that I discharged my obligations which I owed to the public press and if they are not willing to help me and if they want to continue on old lines, the blame for what may follow will not rest on my shoulders. I hope that before the time comes for me to say good-bye to Travancore, I will be able to leave the country with the satisfaction that I have raised the standard of journalism in Travancore.

In conclusion the Dewan said "I hope that in future I shall have the satisfaction to know that journalism in Travancore has changed for the better. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to see the standard of journalism gradually rise. Let not the old attitude and old standard continue any longer and let not the arm of authority be forced to intervene."
—A. P.

Ambitious King Rules Over Afghanistan

Zahir Shah At 22 Has Big Plans For Modernization Of His Country

SIMLA, July 6.

"As a son of the late King Nadir Shah I have met Zahir Shah several times before and he has always appealed to me to be a striking young man. But to-day I am full of respect and admiration for the young King, (he is now 22) who has abundantly equipped himself to be a fitting idol of the entire Afghan nation."

This remark was made to the "United Press" by His Excellency Sardar Salahud-din Khan, Royal Afghan Consul-General in Simla, on his return yesterday from Kabul where he had gone to pay visit and respect to King Zahir Shah for the first time since his accession to the Afghan Throne.

The Consul-General spent about three weeks at Kabul in the course of which he had ample opportunities to exchange ideas on internal administration and the country's foreign relations.

INTERESTED IN STUDIES.

His Excellency said he was amazed to find the young King deeply interested in studies, specially, metaphysical and philosophical. His knowledge of French literature and language is of high order. He does not know much English. He speaks French just like his mother tongue.

A believer in material and scientific progress to be attained by modernisation of the country on the Western lines, the young Amir was a great believer in Islamic religion and Oriental spiritual values of life. According to him human mind's quest after the Eternal and the Absolute must not be subordinated to merely material progress which is after all a means to an end.

Zahir Shah, the Consul-General thought, has no reasons to depart from his father's policy regarding internal administration. Reform there must be, but in order to be effective it must be slow, steady, continuous and cautious. He has, unlike his father, a ready field to work in but it is hoped that progress would be more rapid than Nadir Shah thought or wished.

AFGHAN RAILWAYS.

Will Afghanistan have railways in the near future?

Not before the actual necessity for it has been felt, said the Consul-General. At present nobody seems to want it, as the mechanical transport is wonderfully and efficiently serving the country's need. Moreover, the motor car is more comfortable and cheaper at that.

The Consul-General instanced his own trip back to India as a case in point. Starting from Kabul at 8 o'clock in the morning he reached Peshawar at 4 in the afternoon, the actual motoring time being 6 hours, the remaining two having been spent on breakfast and lunch taken on the way.

He did not know if that was a record but he did know this much that the motor car was more comfortable than the railway if railway there were. Moreover, the motor car offered greater freedom.

Petrol sold at least six annas cheaper in Afghanistan than in India. Asked if and when the Afghan Government decided to have their rtilways was there any European firm or company in view of the Government to whom they would entrust the task, His Excellency Mr. Salahudddin Khan stated that the railways, if built at all, must be state railways, although the material must be had from abroad.

TRADE EXHIBITION.

Confirmation was received of a whole Afgha village in Kabul Valley, being submerged under the debris of a huge mountaneous mound measuring approximately 1,500 metres high which had suddenly landslided. There is a streamlet flowing in the valley and on it the dislodged mound is now lying a dam, causing a little flooding of the countryside. This has not done much damage but excepting two persons the entire population of the village in question was burried. The village, is however, not a big one.

The Trade Exhibition organised by the Afghan National Bank under the direct auspices and patronage of the Afghan Government will be held at Kabul on and from August 17, which synchronises with the Afghan Independence Celebrations week. The response from Indian firms for provision of stalls and other facilities has been satisfactory."—United Press.

NEWS BY OFFICIAL WIRE!

Bombay Government Cables Strange Facts To Secretary Of State

"Hansard's" Parliamentary Reports by the last mail contain the text of telegram sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of Bombay.

"All-India Textile workers Conference at Bombay on the 28th January resolved a general strike of textile workers to protest against wages cut and introduction of systems of 4/6 looms and 2/3 sides and appointed Council of action which fixed 23rd April as date of commencement of strike. On 23rd instant 4 mills employing 5,391 operatives were closed and some others partially affected. On 25th instant 6 Mills closed on account of Muharram Holiday and 30 closed on account of the strike, leaving only 12 working. From the 26th to 28th instant number working has been 14 or 15 including only two important mills working with full complement, the rest being unimportant or with low attendance. To-day being Sunday, only 5 Mills open. Number of Millhands affected by closure of the mills during the present strike is about 65,000.

Orders under sec. 144 C P C issued on 25th inst., regulating places and routes for meetings and processions, as strikers had in some cases refused to obey police directions and had attacked police with stones. Ordinary places of meeting are open to strikers under these orders. Since then conduct of strikers has on the whole been orderly, but some cases have occurred of stoning working mills and on the evening of the 27th, workers leaving the textile were ambushed by strikers after a meeting held in the vicinity and police were obliged to fire to protect themselves and the workers. Few casualties were caused by fire, but a number of workers and police injured by stones. City police reinforced from districts, and arrangements adequate. Full precautions maintained in mill areas in order to maintain confidence among those wishing to work, but strike is mainly enforced by secret intimidation at workers' chawls, which the police find difficult to control although further efforts are now being made in this direction. Leaflets distributed on 28th and speeches delivered at big meeting on the same evening indicate intention of putting strike complete May Day, and as experience shows that this advice will be interpreted to mean forcible closing of these mills with consequent probability or disorder, it is proposed to arrest and detain Principal communis. ringleaders under section 3 Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act. There is no doubt that the workers of these Mills and many of this that have already gone out, have no desire to strike.

Labour department of the Bombay Government have already instituted an enquiry into the economic condition of the textile workers as compared with 1926, when the cost of living index was prepared. This enquiry has been in progress about a month and the report is expected about June. No formal demands have yet been put forward by the General strike committee on behalf of the strikers but it is understood that their demands are:—

1. Wage cuts to be on a uniform scale
2 No rationalisation involving displacement of labour.
3. Recognition of unions, including communist bodies, and,
4. Union subscriptions to be collected by managers of the Mills.

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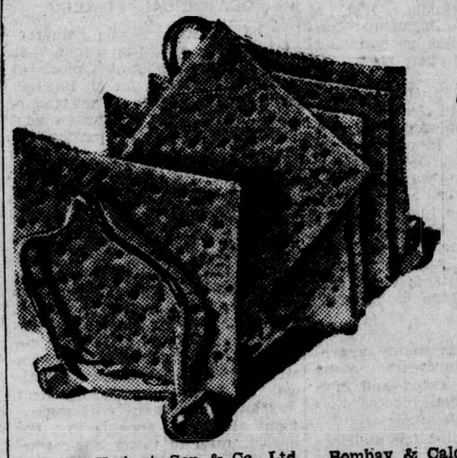

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Scholarships For Muslim Girls

Govt. Orders On Education Committee's Report: Separate Schools Proposal Turned Down

MADRAS, July 2.

In connection with the recommendations of the Muslim Education Committee it may be remembered that Government had previously issued orders regarding the provision of religious instruction for Mahomedan pupils. Orders on other recommendations are now issued.

The Committee advocated the opening of a large number of separate schools for Mahomedans in all stages of education. Government consider the recommendations of the Committee are pitched much higher than what the educational needs of the community would justify. And they aim at setting up a parallel and separate system of education for Mahomedans only. Government consider that such segregation is more likely to retard than help educational progress of Mahomedans.

FINANCIAL HANDICAP

Apart from this the Committee's proposal is impracticable on financial grounds. The policy hitherto adopted has been for Government to maintain separate schools for Mahomedans only in centres having a large Mahomedan population. The Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction that there is no reason to depart from this policy. They consider that in places where there are no separate schools it would be sufficient if facilities are given for education of Mahomedans in non-Muslim schools by providing for the teaching of Urdu and the employment of a fair proportion of Mahomedan teachers. Government accept the recommendations of the Committee that the local vernacular should be taught as a second language in all Muslim schools where Urdu is the medium of instruction. They also agree that Urdu Arabic or Persian may be taught to Muslim pupils in vernacular schools where there are a sufficient number of Muslim pupils.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

The committee recommended that local Committee should be formed to advise Local Bodies on question relating to Muslim education. At present there are Muslim Educational Associations in some districts: it is open to the community to organise similar associations in other districts also.

HONOURS IN ISLAMIC LANGUAGES

The Committee recommended that steps should be taken to develop Government Mahomedan College, Madras, on the linguistic side and in History to the Honours standard, the ultimate object being to make the College self-contained in all subjects. In view of the fact that the Presidency College Madras, which is open to all classes including Muslims, teaches up to the Honours standard in all subjects except Islamic languages, the Government consider that it will be sufficient if Honours courses in these languages alone are instituted in the Mahomedan College. The question of instituting these courses will be considered when funds permit.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN UNIVERSITIES

The Committee observes that the Muslim community is not adequately represented on the University bodies. The Universities Acts contain provision for the Representation of backward and minority communities. The Government do not consider that any amendment of the Acts is called for so as to provide for the increased representation of Muslims. The Selection Committees of all the Government colleges contain Muslim representatives.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO GIRLS

The Committee suggests that every Muslim girl admitted to college classes should be awarded Government scholarships and that there should be provision for all fee concessions to all Muslim girls. In the Award of Government scholarships the claims of backward communities including Muslims receive preferential consideration. As regards fee concessions, the existing rules provide for the grant of only half fee concessions to poor students. The Government do not consider it necessary to alter the rule.—A.P.

NEW SCHOOL OF URDU POETRY

Pt. Kaifi's Lecture

LAHORE (By Mail)

The lecture of Pandit Brij Mohan Dattatraya, Kaifi, president of the Urdu Sabha, Lahore delivered under the auspices of the Sabha at the club room of the Punjab Literary League under the presidency of Prof. Khwaja Dil Mohammad on 30th June on the subject of the origin of the New School of Urdu Poetry was a literary treat. It showed the extent to which the art of scientific criticism has made progress in the vernaculars of India.

The data on which the speaker based his argument were of a historical nature. After critically examining the haphazard theories of certain writers on the history of Urdu literature he incontrovertibly proved that it was the late lamented Shamsul-Ulama Maulvi Mohammad Hussain Azad of the Government College, Lahore, to whom the cardit of this reform went. He proved from recorded evidence that long before 1884 Azad was inspired with the idea of reforming Urdu poetry which was deteriorating both in matter and form. He wanted to change its character, resuscitate it and make it conform to the new ideas and ideals which were possessing the mind of the people. The lecture also proved that at least two years before Ghalib's death, i.e., in 1867 Azad launched on his reform programme. The late Rai Bahadur Master Peare Lal, Curator of the Punjab Government Book Depot, to which Azad was then attached, gave encouragement to his movement and succeeded in securing the assent of Col. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab and the Government.

AN HISTORICAL MEETING

The momentous meeting of the famous Association, Anjuman-i-Punjab, held under the presidency of the Chief Judge of the Lahore Chief Court on the 9th April 1884, would remain a landmark of this movement for the reform o fUrdu poetry. Besides the elite of Lahore, this historic meeting was attended by high European officials and members of the local Government. It was before this illustrious assemblage that Azad was asked to explain his reform scheme regarding Urdu poetry. And he gave a very eloquent and lucid account of the then condition of Urdu poetry and propounded his scheme of reform. Suffice it to say, said the lecturer, that his impassioned speech went down to the heart of the august audience and that several people eulogised Azad's noble zeal, and promised their fullest support to his reform movement.

Azad also recited a peom after his speech, the subject of which was 'night, to convice his listeners that other ideas and sentiments than those monopolised by Ghazal, could be finely expressed in Urdu peotry.

Col. Holryod enthusiastically endorsed what, Azad had said and eulogised his new style of poetry (the poem is included in Azad's Poetical Works) and appealed to the people to follow in the wake of the master. The Punjab Government's letter was read out to the meeting and it was announced by the Government Secretary present on the occassion that prizes would be awarded to the poets for composing poems in the new style, suited for inclusion in school courses.

THE SYMPOSIUM

With the announcement of the subject for the first symposium of the new poetry the meeting came to a successful close.

Proceeding, the speaker gave a full account of the symposium referred to above, which was held on the 30th June, 1884, at the hall of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, in which nine poets including Azad recited their poems.

Allama Kaifi, in the end eloquently recounted Azad's invaluable services in reforming Urdu poetry and literature and made the felicitous remark that it appeared to him that they had not come there to listen to his lecture but to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the New School of Urdu Poetry which by a happy coincidence took its birth on this very date of the month of June, 60 years ago.

The lecture was highly appreciated by the audience, many questions were asked and answered and original records were shown.

At the request of the audience it was agreed that the Urdu Sabha would hold in October next a poetical symposium, the subjects for composing poems being fixed with the consent of those present.

Need For New International Deal

QUOTAS AND TARIFFS NOT DESIRABLE ECONOMICS

I.L.O. Director Pleads For Plan

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

An important announcement made by Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, in the course of his reply to the four-days' debate on the annual report he had submitted to the 18th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, referred to the possible accession of the United States to the International Labour Organisation. Regarding this significant change in the United States' policy, he said:

"A development of great importance is foreshadowed by the authorisation granted last week to the President of the United States of America, by large majorities in both Houses of Congress, to accept membership of the I. L. O. No single event would be more welcome to every member of this Conference than the decision of the United States of America to take a full part in our work, with the high purpose and the wide experience which the American people bring to bear on the social problems with which we are all contending."

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

A bold affirmation of the need for further protective social legislation and for a higher standard of living for the workers of the world, despite the rigour of the present economic depression, was the keynote of the speech. Emphasising the close inter-connection between social and economic questions and condemning the tendency to subordinate social policy entirely to economic considerations, Mr. Butler said:

"If it is true on the one hand that one cannot divorce social policy from economics, it is equally true, on the other hand that one cannot divorce economics from social policy. It is untrue in my view that the destruction of social legislation, the writing-off of social charges by abolishing social insurance, and the wiping out of collective agreements through the suppression of trade unions would make a better economic world. All these things are necessary to political and social stability, without which there can be no economic stability.

REAL PROBLEM.

Even if it were true that by suppressing the whole social system which has been built up by legislation and by collective agreement one would improve the economic situation, it must be remembered that this life is not made of economics; that there are human needs and psychological satisfactions which enter into economic life and play quite as important a part in it as the bank rate or the price of industrial securities." According to Mr. Butler, therefore, the real probem which confronted the world at present was how to increase work and create more wealth in order that wages may be raised, social services expanded and a higher standard of living achieved.

NEED FOR PLAN.

To realise these objectives, Mr. Butler asserted, planned economic action was necessary. Elaborating the point, he said: "All social legislation and all collective bargaining is to some extent an interference deliberately conceived with a social purpose in view. With planning and control of that kind I should most certainly be in sympathy. Wherever, therefore, economic control is definitely directed towards social progress, I for one should unhesitatingly favour it." Mr. Butler, however, uttered a warning against certain forms of economic control which were not socially desirable.

QUOTAS AND TARIFFS

"For instance, there is the kind of economic control which has been constituted in many countries as an emergency measure in the sphere of international trade. The type of State intervention which has stifled the flow of international trade by systems of quotas and tariffs cannot be regarded as a desirable type of economic planning. Its result has been to reduce the value of international commerce to one-third of its former level, and I should most thoroughly agree with the various speakers who have emphasised the necessity of restoring a large measure of freedom to international exchanges before the world can really hope for prosperity."

WHAT WORKERS WANT

Dealing with the difficult question of reconciling the different national economic systems with the need for freer movement of goods, capital and services between nations, Mr. Butler said: "The solution of this problem is bound up with that of increasing the world's wealth in order to raise the standard of living and to expand social services. The question just now for the workers is not so much to get a bigger slice of a small cake, but to get the same slice of a much bigger cake. Intelligent control of the monetary system, a more equitable distribution of income, a better equilibrium between industry and agriculture, are the legitimate objects of this type of planning, which aims at achieving the economy of abundance which the technical progress of production has now placed within our reach."

ASIATIC CONFERENCE

Referring to the need for development of relations between the Organisation and over-sea countries, Mr. Butler said that the I.L.O. staff avoided the danger of "living in a kind of vaccum" at Geneva by exploiting to their fullest extent the chances for contacts with experts, especially in Committees. Another method was the frequent visits made by members of the Office at Geneva to different countries belonging to the Organisation. Discussing the regional needs of Asiatic countries, he had great sympathy with the idea of a special Asiatic Labour Conference, to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Indian Labour Delegate, had made allusion, and expressed the hope that one or other of the Asiatic member states of the I.L.O. will take its convocation in hand and thus enable the Asiatic Conference idea to materialise in the near future.

WANTED THOROUGH OVERHAUL

Mr. Butler concluded his review of industrial and economic conditions with stressing the need for a thorough overhaul of the present economic system and said: "Recovery is very slow and cannot be expected to accelerate unless a vigorous effort towards international reconstruction is made. What is now wanted is a lead, a lead inspired not merely by a nice calculation of immediate gains and losses, but by a vision of the immense possibilities of the future. It is only by a new start —a new international deal—that the balance between production and distribution, between industry and agriculture, the stabilisation of exchanges and the resumption of international trade, can be achieved. Only then will the spectre of unemployment fade and the way to higher wages and expanding purchasing power be opened. When this lead is given, when the time comes to rebuild the international economic edifice on broader and surer foundations, this Organisation will be called upon to bear its share of the burden and its share of the honour, to which its constancy to its principles during these times of trial will have most fully entitled it."—A.P.

The French Foreign Minister

AN ADAPTABLE POLITICIAN

For the first time France is represented at Genea by a member of the French Academy, whose speech recently was the least academic ever made in the austere precincts of the League of Nations. The speech was characteristic of the man. Louis Barthou remains, at 73, a 'gavroche' —a mischievous urchin to whom a blank walls is an irresistible temptation to an insulting or obscene inscription. But, in M. Barthou's case, the inscription would be really witty. He belongs to a generation that was too much disposed to see everything "sub specie fornicationis." Who else would have succeeded in dragging an illusion to the bastardy law into a speech on disarmament? asks P. Q. R. in the "Spectator."

ORATORICAL FENCING.

The speech was dharacteristic of the man in being m a rbilliant piece of oratorical fencing, for M. Barthou is in the first rank as a parliamentary debater. All his thrusts went home and he was particularly effective in dealing with the events of last October. Whatever Sir John Simon may say, the British Government did at that time agree that it was necessary, before there was any disarmament on one side or rearmament on the other, to test the system of control adopted for a certain period to see whether it worked. M. Barthou's reference to this matter was more justifiable than some of his quips and jeers, which were more amusing than practical. All through the speech there was an undercurrent of resentment at what appears to the French (and to many other people on the Continent) to be British self-righteousness. "You must all make sacrifices," said the British Prime Minister in his speech at Geneva last year in introducing the British draft convention. And a delegate said afterwards: "Why did he not say 'We'?"

Nobody could accuse M. Barthou of self-righteousness. Nor has he been troubled in a political career of nearly half a century by too rigid political principles. He belongs to a category of French politicians that may be described as political maids-of-all-work, always ready to turn their hand to any job in an emergency. Naturally, M. Barthou is in the Centre. The Centre is a convenient position, for one can always move a little to the Right or the Left without any abrupt change. The politicians of the Centre are never in a majority, but some of them are usually in office. It has been said that France is on the whole Left Centre. However that may be, whenever there has been a majority of the Left in the Chamber, it has always fallen to pieces through lack of homogencity, except during the famous period of the "Bloc des Gauches" and the Combes Cabinet in 1902-1905. So, as there is never a majority of the Right, the services of the Centre are almost always required by one side or the other. The politicians of the Centre take their colour from their temporary allies and, when the ministerial combination is "national," they avoid the difficulty of the chameleon on the Scottish plaid by remaining in the Centre.

ADAPTABLE POLITICIAN.

No politician even of the Centre is more adaptable than M. Barthou, and, although his best friends would not pretend that he has any claim to be considered a statesman, he is intelligent, witty and a very skilgul political manipulator. He has been too long immersed in the petty details of parliamentary combinations to be a really successful diplomatist, and he was not a success at Genoa in 1922, but it has to be said that he had not a free hand, for M. Poincare kept him with his ear glued to the telephone receiver. A diplomatist should wear a velvet glove on an iron hand. In M. Barthou's case it is the other way round. His bark is worse than his bite and he is firm only when there is somebody behind him, as at Genoa, to make him firm. Diplomatic relations with him are not easy because, when one thinks that one knows where he is, he slips through one's fingers. Diplomatic relations with M. Poincare were not easy, but for very different reasons. There is a certain physical resemblance between them, but no two men could be more different in character. M. Poincare is an animated 'dossier,' not supple enough, whereas M. Barthou is too supple, or rather perhaps too clever. In that respect he resembles Briand. In the years immediately before the War, M. Barthou was associated with Briand in the unsuccessful attempt to form a great Centre party— Briand called it the "politique d'aparisement"—and, when Briand resigned in March, 1913, M. Barthou succeeded him as Prime Minister and carried through Parliament the Three-year Service Law, which the Briand Cabinet had introduced.

HARD WORKER

M. Barthou showed his adaptability in connexion with the French Note of April 17th. It is an open secret that he had written a Note of a more conciliatory character, but, finding that it had no chance of being accepted by the Cabinet and might oblige him to resign, he sat up half the night to write another. When the Note was read to the Cabinet, M. Tardieu, it is said, was disagreeably surprised, for he had had his eye on the succession to the Foreign Ministry. M. Barthou has not the reputation of scrupulous loyally to his colleagues, and has often been a dissolvent element in a Cabinet of which he was a member. That he is not always particular about his methods was shown by his action in supplying the late M. Calmette with documents that he had carried off from the State archives to be used in the campaign of the "Figaro" against M. Caillaux early in 1914. He is now, however, on excellent terms with M. Caillanx. During the Genoa Conference there was an incident that Mr. Wickham Steed has certainly not forgotten. Thanks to an indiscretion somewhere a strictly accurate account of a private conversation between M. Barthou and Mr. Lloyd George appeared in a Paris paper and in "The Times." Pressure was brought to bear on M. Barthou to deny the authenticity of the report, and he did deny it, in spite of the protests of the French journalist principally concerned, although its publication was to the advantage of the French Government.

M. Barthou is a hard worker, who get up at five or six o'clock in the morning and goes to bed between nine and ten. He rarely accepts an invitation to dinner, unless it is an official function that he cannot avoid. His literary tastes are well known, and it is probable that he is prouder of being an Academician than of being Foreign Minister. He has a great collection of original manuscripts and autograph letters. In private he is an amusing and witty talker and extremely agreeable.

Fascism Bound To Spread In Japan

Jap. Ex-Ambassador To Germany Holds Movement Not On Wane

Fascism in Japan, although it is not exactly of the same nature as that which is in vogue in Italy and Germany, will undoubtedly become one of the predominant influences in Japan before long, the rumours of the possible collapse of the movement to the contrary notwithstanding, in the opinion of Baron Mitsunojo Funakoshi, member of the House of Peers and ambassador plenipotentiary to Germany in prewar days, says the "Japan Times."

"Japan, being situated in the corner of the Far East has been far behind the world in every respect. Take the style of women's coiffure as an example Bobbed hair has come into fashion here years after it first appeared abroad. It may therefore be supposed that Fascism which at present dominates the world of thought of Germany and Italy and has already been introduced here in some different form will eventually developed into a more definite shape in politics."

GRAFT SCANDAL

Turning to the present political tension created by the development of the graft scandal in the finance ministry, the retired diplomat holds that the Saito cabinet will, in all likelihood, retain its power until the next Diet session, for its resignation at present is the same as committing suicide. If the present state of affairs continues, according to the Baron, the cabinet is destined to declare war against the political parties with the resulting dissolution of the House of Representatives. Whatever may happen the political parties will win as a result of the dissolution, but it does not mean that they are qualified to form a cabinet in such a case, as the Fascistic influence cannot be ignored he said.

Baron Funakoshi urges the necessity of a fundamental reform in the administrative system of the government in order that official efficiency may be promoted along with the constant change of the times. As one of the numerous instances de noting the incompetence of government officials, he pointed to the lack of sincerity and assiduity of those engaged in publicity work.

"That Japan is surrounded by clouds of international doubt and suspicion is to be attributed to the absence of enthusiam of our government officials who are dealing with publicity work. Nothing at present is more important than the task of spreading correct information and knowledge regarding Japan's position in the Orient among foreign peoples, and the government ought spend more money for this purpose. If state finance allows, pressmen should be at the cost of the government, sent to America and Europe annually with the object of studying international affairs as well as engaging in information work."

PROBLEM OF CHINA

Referring to the diplomatic relations with the powers, the aged statesman hopes for closer cooperation with America and Great Britain for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific, for it directly bears upon the tranquility of the East Asia, he feels.

"Needless to say, the friendship between Japan and China is absolutely necessary to the cause of the welfare of Asia, and it can be preserved satisfactorily when Great Britain and America join us. Japan fully appreciates the fact that America is the first country to open our doors to international intercourse and to care for us over a long time in bringing up this nation to the present status. But the fact should not be ignored that Japan was opened 80 years ago, and we desire to be treated as an adult. This is the psychological reason why Japan demands parity in naval armaments with the leading powers. To the Japanese, the claim is a matter concerning their national dignity."

Baron Funakoshi was ambassador to Germany until the outbreak of the world war and presented to the Kaizer's government Japan's ultimatum. He recently published the book entitled 'The Secret History of the Diplomatic Rupture of Japan and Germany."

MORE MODERN TIES WITH JAPAN

Aim Of Siam

Convinced that the old bonds of friendship which have united Japan and Siam for the past 300 years are too antiquated, H. E. Phra Mitrakam Raksha, the newly appointed Siamese Minister to Tokyo, will make one of his first tasks here the linking up of the two countries by more modern ties says "Japan Times".

"Young Siam", he said in an interview at the Siamese Legation this morning, "has its eyes towards modernization". The country in its desire for more modern things has only recently even modernized its constitution, he explained.

'Our government," he continued, "has laid out plans for the economic rehabilitation of Siam. We hope to create new industries, but more important than this, we shall center our efforts on modernizing our agricultural methods. Siam cannot become an industrial nation for 95 per cent of the population are peasants. Agriculture is the backbone of the country and will remain so.

"It is in this respect that our country and Japan can co-operate more closely. In the vast economic development which we are undertaking, there is ample room for Japan to benefit with us. We consider you as our elder brother and our sympathies are with you. But Japan must give more and take less than she is doing now."

Japan and Siam, in the opinion of H. E. Phra Mitrakam Raksha ought to do something immediately to strengthen the ties which form a link between the two countries. Something up to date and in keeping with the progress of the world. This is urgently needed, according to the visitor.

Questioned regarding the present condition in Siam, the new Minister declared that there is no serious opposition to the new Constitution. The government has the situation well in hand, and the disturbances some time ago, he explained, were merely those which must be expected in any country when such drastic changes as the promulgation of a new constitution are made.

The opposition, however, was easily swept away. There is nothing to-day that will block the requirements and ambitions of Young Siam, His Excellency declared.

He pointed out that the uprising was more of a counter-revolution of the present government, than anything else. "It was a blessing in disguise for Siam. "Mr. Phra Mitrakam Raksha declared. "The lives which were sacrificed on that occasion will not have been sacrificed in vain because we consider that because of this loss the nation can be ennobled and be progressive. To-day conditions are absolutely quiet. The mass of people and especially the middle class is staunchly upholding the new Constitution. We are all as loyal subjects of the King as we have ever been."

TRADE & FINANCE

Large Borrowing For Ways And Means

GOOD DEMAND FOR TERMINABLE LOANS

Sharp Rise In Silver Prices

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 6.

MONEY.

Money was easy throughout the week and call funds were placed between 1 to 2 per cent. Treasury bill maturities this week were about Rs. 150 lacs. Government have again borrowed from the Imperial Bank Rs. 5 crores for Ways and Means, bringing the total borrowings to Rs. 9 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 90.23 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to three months 1 1/4 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on June 29, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 22.79 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 22,14,60,000 as compared with Rs. 23.07 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.19, an increase of 2.39 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 8.04 lacs and by Rs. 76,951 lacs respectively, while cash credits are unchanged. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 102.80 lacs to Rs. 7.98 crores and other deposits by Rs. 3.87 lacs to Rs. 74.43 crores. The item of Government securities are down by Rs. 587.54 lacs to 39.10 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Giltedged were firm during the week with a good demand for all terminable loans. 3 1/2 per cent Paper fluctuated within a narrow range but was firmer on balance. The quotation of 3 1/2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 93 and after improving to Rs. 88-7 receded to Rs. 88-5 but again advanced to Rs. 88-12 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan steadied to Rs. 98-12. 4 per cent 1960/70 loan gained about 11 annas to Rs. 104-8 and 1943 loan from Rs. 105 to Rs. 105-8. 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 loan moved up from Rs. 111-2 to Rs. 111-8. 5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 improved and closed at Rs. 108-8, 1940-43 at Rs. 109-9 and 1945-55 tax free loan at Rs. 116-10. 6 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan gained from Rs. 109-2 to Rs. 109-7. 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan were almost unchanged at Rs. 105-10 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 105-3.

EXCHANGE.

Throughout the week there were sellers of ready T.T. at 1/6-3/64 and buyers at 1/6-5/64 with a firm undertone. At the last bidding £865,000 were tendered to Government at 1/6-1/16 and were allotted in full Business in connection with export of gold was on a reduced scale and merchandise export bills were again quite small. The following are the forward rates:—July to December 1/6-1/32.

The dollar sterling cross rate. After declining from dol. 5.06 1/4 to 5.04 1/2 improved to dol. 5.06 1/8 but closed at dol. 5.04 3/4 The Paris-London cross rate moved between 76.65 and 76.53 during the early part but improved to 76.71 and closed at 76.59. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 21.63 and 58.90 respectively.

GOLD.

Easy conditions prevailed in the gold market this week and the price of ready dropped from Rs. 34-4-3 to as low as Rs. 34-0-6, but subsequently improved to Rs. 34-3-3 at the end. Movements in the local market were in keeping with those of the dollar sterling cross rate. A fair amount of business was done both for ready and forward, while banks bought to a moderate extent for export. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 1/2 lacs tolas, and arrivals from upcountry at about 15,000 tolas a day. The daily offtake is unchanged at about 3,000 tolas. The quotation for sovereigns improved to Rs 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-9-6 for ready and forward but declined towards the close to Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-8-3 respectively. In London the quotation for gold improved from 137/5d. to 137/10d. but eased off to 137/7d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-4-3 and Rs. 34-0-6 for ready, Rs. 34-4-9 and Rs. 34-0-9 for 27th July settlement and Rs. 34-5-3 and Rs. 34-1-3 for 25th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 103,153 in bar and coin.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1934 amounted to 57,360 fine ounces as compared with 57, 941 fine ounces for March 1934 and 53,559 fine ounces for April 1933.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1934 amounted to 898,418 fine ounces as compared with 865,822 fine ounces for April 1934 and 944,604 fine ounces for May 1933.

SILVER.

The price of silver rose sharply from the previous close of Rs. 57-14 to Rs 58-7 on Saturday, but declined gradually during the week to as low as Rs. 57-11. This was largely due to weaker advices from both London and Shanghai as well as profit-taking by bulls in the local market. At the close the rate firmed up to Rs. 58/3 on better advices from abroad. The daily offtake despite this being the settlement week, has declined to the average of some 35 bar and stocks on hand approximate some 9,500 bars. The volume of business transacted was moderate. In Shanghai the dollar remained at about 1/4 1/4 throughout the week closing at 1/4-3/8. In London the highest and lowest rates were 21 1/8d. and 20-11/16d. for ready and 21 1/4d. and 20-13/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-7 and Rs. 57-11 for ready, Rs. 58-9 and Rs. 57-13 for 31st July settlement and Rs. 58-7 and Rs. 57-15 for 29th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 23,380 in coin.

SHARES.

A fair amount of business was done in both the cotton mill and the miscellaneous sections. The trend of prices, however was towards lower levels. This being the settlement week, a large amount of carry over business was done. Cotton mill shares ruled easier, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 721/4-731/4-713/12-716/4; Century Rs. 231/4-233/12-229/6; Central India Rs. 214/6-217/8; Kohinoor Rs. 134/6-136/4-135; New Great Rs. 117/8-119/6-117/8; Simplex Rs. 74/6-71/14 and Swadeshi Rs. 155-162/8-160/10-161/4.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Steel shares fluctuated heavily but improved somewhat towards the close. The tone of the market is still hesitant. Tata Iron Ordys ranged between Rs. 67/8 and Rs. 70, closing at Rs. 68/4. Tata Defds. improved slightly from Rs. 260/10 to Rs. 269/6, and 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 136/4. Tata Hydros were steady closing at Rs. 143/2. Tata Powers at Rs. 1116/4 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 1426/4. Alcock shares eased off from Rs. 178/12 to Rs. 175 and Bombay Burmahs form Rs. 463/12 to Rs. 453/12. Bombay Trams kepts steady at Rs. 144/1 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 283/2. Cement shares were in demand, Bundis closing at Rs. 29/5, Indian Cements at Rs. 386/4 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 340, with Defds. rising from Rs. 1270 to Rs. 1300. Scindia steam shares were quoted at Rs. 8-15. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij were unchanged at Rs. 845, while Tanti Valleys were steadier closing at Rs. 757/8.

Imperial Bank shares were steady closing at Rs. 1341/4 and Contributories at Rs. 335. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 110/12, while those of the Central Bank kept steady at Rs. 258/8.

HEALTHY STATE OF COTTON

Operators Await Bureau

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we last wrote this report the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
New York 27-6-34	12.35	12.53	12.64	12.74
New York 3-7-34	12.28 —.07	12.48 —.05	12.58 —.06	12.67 —.07
	Oct	Jan	Mar	May
Liverpool 27-6-34	6.49	6.45	6.46	6.45
Liverpool 4-7-34	6.42 —.07	6.37 —.08	6.38 —.08	6.37 —.08

The political disturbance in Germany and news on Monday that the drought in Texas had been broken combined to depress prices, but most of the loss has been recovered and cotton is still remarkably steady. In spite of predictions of general rain it seems that not more than 1/25" has fallen on average over the Texas districts and though cotton is a plant that easily recovers from a prolonged drought, the average yield per acre is bound to be affected if more rain does not soon fall. Business in New York is at a low ebb, and the Stock Exchange Control Bill, as well as yesterday's holiday in New York have both tended to limit trading.

INDIAN COTTON

The demand for Indian cotton is still negligible though the Japanese offtake continues and some business was reported from China a week ago. That the Continent still shows no interest may be an indication that with a smaller American crop and the probability of a larger Indian one we may have to look for a wider parity throughout next season than has been the case in the past three years.

The Monsoon progresses favourably and the rainfall upto date is well up to average but a break would be welcomed in some districts to enable farmers to sow their crop. In the Punjab a scarcity of water is reported in some of the irrigation canals, but every effort is being made to produce as big a crop as the record one of last season.

MILLS BUYING

Locally Mills have not shown an inclination to follow the advance in cotton and few are buying more than their immediate requirements. With many of their order books in better state than for some time past however, there should be a better demand, particularly for staple varieties in the near future.

Everyone interested in cotton awaits the U. S. A. Government's Bureau report on the 9th instant, and in the meantime markets appear to be in a healthy state.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

Karajin, Bavid, Bhawnagar.
Sumatra, Hedding, Oslo.
India, Albino, Java.

DEPARTURES

July 7.

Comorin, Cartwright, London.

LOADING.

July 6.

Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Sumatra for Calcutta.
Steamer Nagina for Rangoon.
Steamer Howra for Port Okha.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Comorin:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Comorin will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Karanja:—The B I S N Co's steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Friday from Bhawnagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Sumatra arrived in harbour on Friday from Oslo, with a general cargo.

S.S. India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour on Friday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 6.

S.S. Bhutan for London:—38 bales hemp, 42 bales woollen carpets, 2 bales woollen rugs, 11 cases cotton prints and 45 bales bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 15 bales bristles B Lowrie and Co; 2 bales animal skins A Shastry; 19 bales animal skins M Nissim; 14 bales animal skins A A Hirjee and Co, 8 bales animal skins and 6 cases fish maws H A Mohmed and Son; 161 bales fish bones H A Kathawala; 12 bales cotton rags O Chandbhoy; 81 cases condiments D D Framji and Co; 18 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook and Son; 26 cases condiments F Nowroji; 333 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 2 bales animal skins A A Peerbhoy; 6 bales animal skins H R Rehmatbhai; 20 bags henna powder C D Sitor and Co.

S.S. Durenda for Londn:—170 bags kang grain and 1000 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Comorin for London:—2 cases bristles M M and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw K Lalbhai; 248 bags groundnut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 7 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Cairo for Liverpool:—1280 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 45 bales wool raw M Motilal; 26 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.

S.S. Rauenfels for Hamburg:—1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 430 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—1280 bags ground nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 204 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Rotterdam:—31 bales wool raw E Mavj and Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Oslo:—1200 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Bremen:—125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw Ital-India Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—2666 bags groundnut seed A Podar and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—80 bags pepper Volkart Bros.

S.S. Sumatra for Gefle:—2000 tons mangenese ore J Finlay and Co.

S.S. India for Genoa:—35 bales wool D Abraham and Sons; 25 bags gum olibanum E Valimohmad and Co.

S.S. Skuld for Sydney:—3 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw K Poonja and Co; 400 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw B Mahasukhram and Co.; 136 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 666 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Yokkoichi:—1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—900 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 6.

S.S. Vita, Agents M M and Co; from Busrah:—4 bundles silver coins; 39 bags galls; 90 bags beans; 2170 bags dates; 169 bags barley; 501 bags mash; 38 bags hartuman.

From Mohmerah:—41 bags zira, 93 bales wool.

From Karachi:—270 bags gram; 264 bags bajra; 13528 bags wheat; 75 bags fish; 160 bags dry fruits.

S.S. Barala, Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—56 bags animal skins.

From Mohmerah:—27 bags skins.

From Bushire:—21 bundles almond kkernels; 20 bundles skins; 21 bundles P seeds; 235 jottas rose water.

From Muscat:—158 bags sardines; 2 bundles gold.

From Bahrein:—1 tin gold; 3 tins pearls.

From Karachi:—91 bales cotton; 15 cases whisky; 16640 bags wheat.

S.S. Baron Twidmouth, Agents S S N Co., from Rangoon:—67194 bags rice.

From Bassein:—4830 bags rice.

S.S. Rawalpindi, Agents M M and Co; from Shanghai:—37 bales raw silk; 32 cases silk yarn; 40 cases silk goods.

From Canton:—55 bales raw silk.

From Penang:—125 slabs tins.

From Colombo:—35 bales mattress fibre.

S.S. Howra, Agents M M and Co.; from Rangoon:—2007 bags rice; 23965 pieces teak scantlings; 199 cases cutch; 999 bars pig lead; 21 cases cotton piecegoods; 15 bags beans.

From Cochin:—431 cases tea; 1507 bundles coir yarn; 336 bundles coir rope; 121 bundles mats; 270 kollies hooka shells; 400 bales cotton; 977 bundles cocoanuts.

From Colombo:—100 bags pulse; 50 bundles mattress fibre.

S.S. Tabian, Agents T Morrison and Co., from Genoa:—20 bales wool and cotton ploids; 80 casks white lead; 31 cases olive oil; 300 bales cotton; 9 bales wool rugs; 650 cases rayon yarn; 10 cases silk yarn; 20 cases mineral water; 110 bags almonds; 77 pieces motor covers.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 4th July	13,088
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,263,741
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,351,771
Decrease	—88,030

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 6

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/11; Highest Rs. 25/11/6; Closing Rs. 25/10

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/3; Highest Rs. 26/4/6; Closing Rs. 26/3.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 16/13; Closing Rs. 16/13

Groundnut seeds August delivery Opening Rs. 22/3; Highest Rs. 22/3/6; Lowest Rs. 22/1/6; Closing Rs. 22/2/6.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 24/3; Highest Rs. 24/4/6; Lowest Rs. 24/2; Closing Rs. 24/3/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 6

Khandesh	174 bales.
Central India	182 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	52 bales.
Berar	130 bales.
Central Provinces	163 bales.
Dhollera	2,734 bales.
Rajputana	280 bales.
Sind-Punjab	825 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	653 bales.
WesternsNorthern	870 bales.
Egyptians	92 bales.
East Africans	3,592 bales.
Total Cotton	9,747 bales.
Wheat	4,095 cwts.
Linseed	1,610 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	205 cwts.
Gingellyseed	330 cwts.
Poppyseed	5 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,425 cwts.
Rice	31,993 cwts.
Myrabollams	223 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,918 cwts.
Mowraseed	17 cwts.
Gram	235 cwts.
Joowar	118 cwts.
Bajree	457 cwts.
Coal	55 tons.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

A Record Of All-Round Progress

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Mutual Life Assurance Society which was held on Saturday to adopt the Balance Sheet and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1933, and the Valuation Report for the Biennium 1932 and 1933 the Dr. D A. D'Monte, Chairman pointed out how the financial position of the Society has been strengthened since 1931.

The Chairman announced that in respect of those policyholders who paid annual premiums the Society would give a rebate of 2½ per cent. as from the 1st July 1934.

The Society secured in 1933 new business amounting to Rs. 1,62,53,000 out of which, business amounting to Rs. 1,29,17,000 resulted into policies. The new premium income amounted to Rs. 6,92,268 bringing the total premium income in 1933 to Rs. 15,92,657. The increase in new business comes to a little over 70 per cent. of the business in 1932, and in premium income to about 50 per cent. The Life Fund stood at Rs. 33,50,837 as against Rs. 20,02,492 at the end of 1932, which means an inrease of about 67 per cent.

The incidence of mortality was well within the limits of expectation. The total claims by death amounted to Rs. 2,44,000 whereas the total business in force after deducting re-insurance amounted to Rs. 3,14,30,000.

After a brief discussion in which several members participated, the Report was adopted. The retiring Directors, Messrs. B. K. Desai and B. G. Kher were unanimously re-elected, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co. and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

BONUS GIVEN

The report of the consulting Actuary was then thoroughly discussed, Mr. Dayalji D. Naik, Solicitor, High Court, suggested that the Board should reconsider their decision and should fix the bonus rates at Rs. 21 and Rs. 26 per Rs. 1,000 sum assured per annum on Endowment and other classes of policies respectively. He was followed by several other speakers, and one or two of them were in favour of accepting the Actuary's recommendations; eventually, Mr. P. D. Samdashani in a forceful speech contended that the extra caution advocated by the Actuary and scrupulousy followed by the Directors, may stand in the Society's future progress. He congratulated the Board of Directors and the Management for the success achieved in the working of the Society during the year under report, and especially as to the results of the Valuation.

Mr B. G. Kher, one of the Directors of the Society, requested the members to bear in mind the reasons which actuated the Board to accept the Actuary's recommendation 'in toto' and thanked Mr. Shamdashani for his offer of co-operation. Even the cogent reasons given by Mr. Kher did not pacify the enthusiasm of the members to maintain the past rates of bonus.

Realising the strength of feeling on the question, the Board of Directors, with the consent of the house, retired for some time and the Chairman announced amidst applause that after considering carefully the unanimous desire of the house they had decided on a total bonus of Rs 26 and Rs. 21 on Whole Life and Endowment Policies respectively, and also declaring an interim bonus at the same rate in respect of those policies which might become claims before the date of the next Valuation.

FIRST URDU DAILY FOR SIMLA

SIMLA, July 2 (By Mail).

"The Simla Samachar" being the first daily Urdu paper carrying latest news, has appeared today. The paper publishes a large number of messages of welcome to mark the occasion of the summer Capital of India, having a vernacular daily paper of its own.

Among those whose messages are published are two Ministers of the Punjab Government, Sir Jogindra Singh and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and Raja Narindra Nath, the Leader of the Hindu Party in the Punjab Council, Nawab Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana, Secretary of the Unionist Party, Punjab Council and a number of members of the Municipal Committee of Simla and other local leaders.—A.P.

QUIET TONE IN YARN MARKET

Small Turnover In Japanese Yarn

LOCAL MILLS INCLINED TO SELL

Bombay, July 4.

There has been no change to report in the Yarn Market during the past week. Prices have continued to remain unchanged in almost all kinds of yarns but the undertone has been rather quiet on account of less satisfactory reports received from almost all consuming districts. There have been improved enquiries for Rangoon but prices offered do not suit the Mills and are much too low to admit of any important business. Punjab reports limited sales whereas the latest reports received from South have not been satisfactory. Calcutta reports a very quiet market with limited business passing. In the local market turnover has continued to remain very limited and whereas prices have remained unchanged, dealers are not now inclined to pay the previous prices for their fresh purchases. The progress of Monsoon throughout the country has remained satisfactory and this is a matter of hope and satisfaction to the Trade. Cotton prices have also remained fairly steady throughout the week although there has been some decline at the close by way of reaction. On the whole the conditions in the Yarn Trade have continued to remain more or less satisfactory and whilst it is believed by the Trade that some decline in prices is inevitable, it is hoped that if this takes place there will be improvement in demand from all important consuming districts.

English Yarns:—Very keen competition continues from Japanese and Shanghai yarns and naturally therefore Manchester Yarn business is very difficult to be arranged at the moment. Stocks are getting exhausted and fresh arrivals are very meagre.

Japanese Yarns:—Turnover in Japanese yarns during the week has also fallen off on account of further decline in prices all round particularly in Mercerized yarns where prices had considerably gone up during the last few weeks. Fluctuations however continued to remain very wide and speculators are busy taking advantage of the situation. In case of Single and Twofold Grey yarns, prices have remained slightly easy in sympathy with quiet reports from Japan and turnover is limited. Sampin remain steady whereas Exchange has been slightly week.

Art Silk Yarns:—There has been no change in Syndicate prices during the week. There has also been no improvement in demand for Syndicate qualities and sales have been reported to be falling off in almost all consuming districts. Stocks of Japanese goods have been constantly on the increase and inspite of their cheaper and attractive prices sales of Japanese goods have also fallen off probably due to very heavy stocks both at Ports and in the consuming districts. Forward quotations in Japanese yarns have remained very steady and it is reported that some of the Japanese Makers have been offering very distant shipments but dealers have not been taking any interest for forward business at present. Continued pressure of sales by dealers from stock has naturally resulted into further decline in prices of Japanese yearns and the undertone has remained slightly easy. The future outlook is uncertain.

Indian Yarns:—The local Mills have now started working with full complement and some of them have been naturally showing inclination to sell their yarns for forward deliveries but so far no sales of importance have resulted in as much as the buyers' idea of prices is rather too low. Further, on account of rains almost everywhere in the Country, it is natural that the sales to the weavers have not been normal and dealers therefore are not in a hurry to make any purchases at the moment. Reports have also been received that the upcountry Mills have lowered their prices further in order to attract sales and some of them have succeeded in making sales in moderate quantities. Demand from consuming districts does not show any definite signs of improvement as yet and the future course of the market seems rather uncertain at the moment.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Interim Dividend Of 10 Per Cent

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,35,014-2-8 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1,00,000 for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 8,35,014-2-8 for the half year ended 30th June 1934. To this amount has to be added Rs. 4,32,014-6-11 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 12,67,028-9-7.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum (Rs. 2/8 per share) free of Income Tax on the paid up capital of Rupees One Crose for the half year ended 30th June 1934, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000 carried forward to the next account Rs. 7,67,028-9-7.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 6.

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's opening	1.4 3/8
To-day's closing	1.4 3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 5

July	13.40—09
August	13.51—10
September	13.61—10

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 5

July 0.89 1/8 plus 1 3/8c
September 0.90 1/8 plus 1 5/8c
December 0.91 1/2 plus 1 3/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 5

July 56 3/8 plus 1/8d.
October 60 plus 5/8d
December 62 1/8 plus 1/8d
May 64 1/4 plus 1/8d.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 6

Linseed September	6 13 0
Linseed May	6 9 0
Wheat September	4 3 3
Wheat May	4 7 3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 5

September	1.74 plus 04
December	1.83 plus 05
March	1.88 plus 02
May	1.93 plus 03

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 572
Banks buying D D 582

AMSTERDAM—
Bank selling D D 55 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.05 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/8 6th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 6th inst.
Java/London 7.40 5th inst.
London/Paris 76.59 5th inst.
London/Belgium 21.63 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.52 5th inst.
London/Italy 58.90 5th inst.
London/Berlin 13.17 1/2 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th inst.
London/New York 5.05 1/4 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.44 1/4 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-17-5 4th inst. £6-17-7 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 11/16 4th inst. 20 7/8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/4 4th inst. 21 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready closed 47.10 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 4th inst. 15/16 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 4th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easier.

Pre-Bureau Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton

WEEKLY WEATHER BETTER THAN EXPECTATION

Rains Badly Needed In Texas

GENERAL FEELING MODERATELY BULLISH

Bombay, July 6.

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on Thursday on higher Liverpool advices but later reached on moderate favourable crop conditions and long liquidation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market re-opened after the Holiday at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 11 points with October 12.39 on higher Liverpool quotations and trade buying. So far there is no rain in Texas and the Anglo-German debt agreement was considered favourabibly. But as soon the demand was satisfied, the market ruled easy on increased long liquidation influenced by less bullish weekly weather report. It is stated in the report that rains are urgently needed in the West and in the south of the Mississippi Valley there was excessive moisture. Of course no important damage is done to crop but continuance of the present unfavourable weather is likely to damage the crop seriously. In the afternoon there was a marked absence of any support and the opening rise was wiped out on long liquidation and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on longs realising and closed at a net rise of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.21c. per lb.

ACREAGE REPORT.

The market is awaiting the next Government acreage report which is likely to have some important effect on the general sentiment. Of course it is too early to form any idea about the prospective yield but in view of the Government measures and the Bankhead Bill the area under cotton cultivation will show the tendency of cotton growers to assist official measures.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 2 points on Thursday and ruled firm throughout the morning session on active speculative buying influenced by unfavourable weather in America and Good Alexandria advices. There was absence of any selling and during the early part of the afternoon, prices reached the highest point of the day when October was quoted 6 points up at 6.48d. Thereafter the market was small and incentive lacked. In the absence of support and poor off-take prices declined on long liquidation and the market closed quiet at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.81d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was fairly steady on improved buying and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points with July 5-16, October 5-10 and January 5-10.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Section was quiet but steady with a limited enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points and Spot Sakel coton prices were 4 points up at 8.38d. per lb. Uppers futures were 2 points up with Spot Cotton 2 points higher at 7.03d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton market was steady on sustained buying particularly for Sakels which closed at a net rise of 11 to 15 points. Ashmouni cotton futures closed 5 to 7 points higher. At the close Sakel. July was 15.13 and Ashmouni August 12.41.

PRE-BUREAU LIQUIDATION.

"The American markets were steady yesterday Chicago wheat and Wall Street both closing firm state Messrs. M. and B. Stern. Cotton lost its early steadiness on pre-bureau liquidation and more favourable crop reports presumably the weekly weather report which is not yet to hand being more favourable than expected.

Though no serious damage is reported from the Western Belt the continued drought must now become a serious factor and the few showers received have been totally inadequate.

The last two days the midnight to daylight weather cable has reported no rains, excessive heat continues, very unfavourable. It looks very much as if the good weather cycle for crops maybe broken this year and with the small cotton acreage there are big possibilities on the bull side during the next two months.

We advise moderate purchases at present levels with a view to increasing same on any set-backs caused by more favourable weather."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.	12.39+.11
N. Y. October Lowest (2-59 p.m.)	12.27—.01
Liverpool October Highest (1-15 p.m.)	6.48+.06
Liverpool October Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.44+.02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under.

9-18 a.m.—Scattered showers Eastern Belt. Excessive heat continues entire belt. Forecast: Entire belt generally fair as a whole.

8-30 p.m.—Weekly Weather Report: Too hot Northern Sections; too wet Southern Mississippi Valley and Eastwards; rain badly needed in the West.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Excessive heat continues. Very unfavourable unless substantial relief soon. Expect higher prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Opened higher owing to very favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying. Weather news unimportant. Prefer buying. Small business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York.—Early strength induced profit taking. Weekly weather less bullish than expected.

New York.—Weekly weather reports are better than expected but there is need for good rain in the West. Discouraging bearish activity.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Expect market will respond favourably to Anglo-German debt and will accord good domestic retain sales. There is a continued up-trend in electrical output. On unfavourable crop news cotton is strong technically.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Weekly weather reports better than expected: Agricultural Department reported plan restrict 1935 crop 13,000,000.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 5.

October 1934	12.27—01
December 1934	12.41—02
January 1935	12.48
March 1935.. ..	12.57—01
May 1935	12.66—01
Middling Spot	12.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 5.

July 1934	12.04+01
October 1934	12.26+02
December 1934	12.40+01
Middling Spot	12.21

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 5.

Silver—Market steady

Spot	20-7/8
Forward	21

NEW YORK.
New York, July 5.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.34
December 1934	12.49
January 1935	12.54
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	——
October 1934	12.33
December 1934	12.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 5.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	3.000
Days' Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 5.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
July 1934		6.53+05
August 1934 ..		6.48+03
September 1934 ..		6.46+03
October 1934 ..	6.45	6.44+02
November 1934 ..		6.40+03
December 1934 ..		6.40+03
January 1935 ..	6.40	6.40+03
February 1935 ..		6.40+03
March 1935		6.40+03
April 1935		6.40 02
May 1935		6.40+03
June 1935 ..		6.39+02
Middling Spot ..		6.81+06

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 5.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-17-6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 6-3/8 sellers.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	50
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	19
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel. & Tel.	114
Western Union Telg.	43 1/4
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	28 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	76
Dupont de Nemours	90
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	39 1/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	26
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 7/8
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	31 3/8
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	21
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Philips Petrol	11
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	16
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	X27 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	25
General Foods	31
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10

Market steady firm. Brokers loans up 52 million dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 5.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/4
National Bank of India ..	48-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 5.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.17-1/2
Amsterdam	7.44-3/4
Brussels	21.63
Madrid	36.96
Milan	58.90
Berne	15.52
Paris	76.59
Prague	121.62
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	5.05-1/4

LONDON METALS.
London, July 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-1/2
Yellow Metal	35-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 24/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.
London, July 5.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't.) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-0-2.

LINSEED.
London, July 5.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-2-6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 5.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 20-6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. paid 20/1-1-1/4.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, July 6.

Following is the summary of the principal local markets:—

Money: Continues steady—Call Rate 1 1/4 per cent—Fair demand.

Securities: Market active—Steady buying—Undertone good—Prices likely to improve—Scarcity of offerings.

Shares: Scattered short covering—Small improvement in Tata Steel shares—Scattered buying in Mill shares—Banks, Cements, and Electric shares—Quiet but steady.

Cotton: Market weak—Heavy selling—Absence of support—Private cables of clouds in Texas—Liverpool opened weak—Later 7 points down. Continental selling—Speculative support on unfavourable weather—Local market closed weak.

Sugar: Small arrivals from Java—Market steady—Forward positions quiet—Offices selling—Weekly offtake 15,000 bags—Local stock about 60,000 bags—Tendency quiet.

Gold and Silver: Speculative buying in Silver—Later some profittaking—Higher Shanghai advices—Scattered buying in Gold on small improvement in dollar.

Linseed and Wheat: Good enquiry from offices but local operators free sellers in Linseed—Argentine and London prices down—Chicago and Liverpool steady—British India wheat production estimated 2823900 tons—Scattered business in wheat.

Seeds: Prices fluctuate within a narrow range—Small business in castorseed and groundnuts—Cotton seed dull and prices steady—Foreign demand quiet.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York:—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 124 at Cross Rate 5.05.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 206/4—Liverpool July 6.51 Rs. 77 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 214—Liverpool May 1935 6.38 Rs. 63 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 214—New York May 12.66 Rs. 64 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.05.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 6

There was a slight improvement of one penny in London on Thursday to 26-17-6 following improvement in dollar exchange to 5.05 and a decline of 12 points in London-Paris exchange to 76.59. Spot silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 20 7/8d on Indian and speculative buying as holders were keeping off. Shanghai Exchange on London opened steady to-day at 1.4 3/8 and closed at 1.4 3/8.

Following firm Shanghai advices the local silver market opened at Rs. 58/5 and prices improved to Rs. 58/7 on speculative buying. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 58/5. In the gold market was scattered business and prices were steady at Rs. 34/3/3.

Ready gold	34	2	9
August delivery	34	3	3
August Teji-mandi	0	4	6
September delivery	34	3	9
September Teji-mandi	0	8	6
Ready silver	58	4	0
August delivery	58	5	0
August Teji-mandi	1	1	0
September delivery	58	7	0
September Teji-mandi	1	12	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 5.

Spot silver	46 3/4+.1/8c.
July delivery	47.10+.15
September delivery	47.55+.10

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 6

Java ready	13	15	6
S S India	4	1	9
S S Subedar	4	1	3
S S Fusijama	4	1	6
June shipment	4	1	0
July-Aug-Sept- shipment	4	0	0
Oct-Nov-Dec shipment	4	0	0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 5.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
July 1934	8.12
October 1934	8.26
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.35
January 1935	8.38
March 1935	8.4
May 1935	8.47
F. G. F. Spot..	8.38

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool July 5.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.04
Fine (Good Staple)	5.19
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.34
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Choice (No. 1 Staple ..	5.49
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
Superfine	3.76
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.76
Fine	3.86
Superfine	4.06

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 6.

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A-M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 213/4 owing to private reports of clouds over Texas. There was scattered selling by local operators and the offering were taken over by shorts who were inclined to cover a portion of their floating short sales. There was no movement in prices and outside operators were inclined to await the Bureau report which is due on Monday showing the area under cotton cultivation. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later on was 7 points down. There was heavy selling in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A	204	4	0
Broach A-M	211	12	0
Oomra July	185	4	0
Oomra D-J	185	8	0
Bengal July	127	12	0
Bengal D-J	141	4	0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 6

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	nil	100
Bengal July	200	3500
Oomra July	—	300

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, July 6

100 Kotak and Co Manavadar 208
135 N Manilal Manavadar old 188 3/4
16 N Manilal Porbandar 188 3/4
100 Narshi Nagshi Gidharwa 148
100 Breul and Co Katol 192 1/2
83 Breul and Co Kachgaon 6 1/2 on
99 Breul and Co Kadachhgaon 6 1/2 on
117 Langli and Co Kapasin 152
100 S J David Belari 216
80 Gokaldas Dossa Godhra 148
68 Colaba Land Akola 170
100 G G Kesha and Co Akola 189

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 6

Bengal Superfine	138/40
Bengal Fine	135/37
Bengal F G	131/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/37
Sindh-Punjab F G	131/33
Wardha-Hingt	196/198
Nagpur/Savner	196/98
Pundhurna	190/91
Yeotmal	189/90
Arvi	188/89
Ellichpur	188/89
Amraoti-Berar	184/86
Khamgaon	184/88
Mulkapur	179/81
Khandesh	176/78
Jalna/Sailu	177/79
Burwah/Sanavad	188/90
Broach Fine	210/12
Punjab/American	216/21
Punjab/American mix	208/11
Cambodia	266/71
Miraj/Sangli	206/11
Compta Good	211/16
Bagalkot	181/86
Kampala	337
Busoga	334
Jinja	329
Manza	324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, July 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	174	275,847
Central India	182	215,241
Barsi and Nagar	52	174,758
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	48,950
Berar	130	444,661
Central Provinces	163	110,739
Total Oomras	701	1,370,199
Dholera	2,734	126,830
N W Provinces	...	9,182
Rajputana	280	55,620
Sind-Punjab	825	175,938
Broach	...	327,295
Coompta and Dharwar	653	56,130
Westerns-Northerns	670	39,723
Cocoanada	...	376
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	32,130
Persian	...	1,748
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	3,684	151,906
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	9,747	2,273,488

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 28th June Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,216	348,979
Japan and China	4,641	882,960
Coast Ports	53	16,390
Up-country by Rail	...	109,335
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	57,144
Total	5,910	1,415,008

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 6

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	135	132	130	125
Punjab	...	135	132	130	125
Rajputana	...	135	132	130	125
Oomra No. 3	193	190	188	184	...
C P No. 1	206	203	201	197	...
C P No. 2	199	196	194	190	...
Broach No. 2	...	212	209	207	205
Punjab-Ame	...	220	217	215	213
Surat	...	272	269	266	263
Rajpipla	...	270	267	264	261
Navsari	...	274	271	268	263

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 5-7-34	7564000	8685000
Receipts yesterday 5-7-34	8000	14000
Exports to date 5-7-34	7386000	7966000
Stock at Ports 29-6-34	2564000	3478000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-6-34	1222000	1345000
Stock at Liverpool 29-6-34	990000	785000
Visible Supply 29-6-34	5725000	7042000
Quantity in Sight 29-6-34	11897000	13341000
Quantity out of Sight 29.6.34	12725000	13094000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Buying In Steel Shares

NARROW TRADING SESSION

BUMBAY, July 6.

To-day being the Clearing day the local Share Bazar remained open for one hour during which time the market displayed steady tone on scattered short covering in Tata Steel shares. It was a small session with a narrow trading which closed irregular some shares showing a small gain over the last closing while others recorded a small loss.

Tata Steel Dfds. gained Rs. 5 while ordinary shares improved by Rs. 1/2. Tata Power shares closed unchanged but Bombay Burma shares declined Rs. 2 Bellapur sugars fared well and gained Rs. 2 while Cement shares were fairly steady with a limited business. Cotton Mill shares were quiet but steady with a scattered business.

The market opinion still remains divided some looking for steady improvement in Tata Steel shares while others believe that the protection will be in the nature of Imperial Preference for a period of five years. It is generally anticipated that the next report will show satisfactory profits and holders of second Preference shares will get Rs. 11/4 to Rs. 15. On the other side another group of operators are taking keen interest in Cement shares particularly Shahabad and Bundis. Even Andhra shares have also attracted the attention of some professionals.

Recent long liquidation has improved the technical position of the market but there is less disposition to operate around present prices. Any important advance is likely to influence selling while declines will be resisted by replacements.

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 52988 shares for delivery in July settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:

Andhra	332
Bundi	8600
Belapur	1815
Bombay Burma	619
Bombay Steamer	468
Bombay Telephone	1085
Century	541
Colaba	337
Dyeing	713
Gokak	320
Indian Cement	904
Kohinoor	778
Katni Cement	515
Nagpur	883
Punjab Cement	3320
Shahabad	863
Swadeshi	506
Tata Const.	1310
Tata Steel Ord	18445
Tata Steel Defd	3601
Tata Power	1113
Tata Power	113
Tram	2015

TEXTILE MILLS Rs. As.
Bombay, July 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	280	0
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	720	0
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	232	8
100 Central India	219	6
100 Colaba	86	14
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Down	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	135	10
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	108	2
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	138	12
250 Laxmi	703	12
100 Madhowji	6	8
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1250	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 6

Bombay Dyeing 715, 716, 720
Century 229, 230, 232
Central India 218, 219/6
Colaba 86/14
Kohinoor 135, 138
New Great 118, 120
Simplex 72
Swadeshi 160/10, 164, 163
Bundi 29/6
Indian Cement 386, 385, 386
T. Steel Dfd. 268, 275, 269, 274
T. Steel Ord 68/4, 69/2, 68/14, 69/6
B. Steam 285
Bombay Burma 454, 53, 55, 56, 451
Tata Hydro 143/2
Andhra 1422, 27, 30, 1426
Tram 144/6

250 Model	48	8
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	120	0
100 Oosmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	263	2
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2900	0
50 Simplex	72	8
100 Swadeshi	163	12
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1357	8
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	28	6
500 Imperial	1342	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335	0
50-100 India	110	8
5 Union	4-10-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	20	0
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	386	4
40 Katni Def.	1300	0
100 Katni Ord.	340	0
75 Okha	169	6
10 Punjab	18	4
100 Shahabad	346	14
70 United	83	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	35	0
200 Oriental	3,725	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1426	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	144	5
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	143	2
1000 Tata Power	1116	14
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	845	0
100 Amr. Patty	116	0
100 C. Province	86	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 6.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/12/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/12

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98/13
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1931 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/9
5 per cent 1940/43 109/9
5 per cent 1935 103/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 100/12
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 122
6 per cent K P T 1956 122
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/12 and improved to Rs. 88/13/6. The tone of the market was very steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 5.

Broach J/A Op. 207; Highest 208 1/4; Lowest 207; Closing 207 3/4

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 214 1/4; Highest 215 3/4; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 215 1/2

Oomra July Op. 187 1/4; Highest 188 1/2; Lowest 187 1/4; Closing 188 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 188 3/4; Highest 189 3/4; Lowest 188 3/4; Closing Rs. 189 1/4

Bengal July Op. 129 3/4; Highest 130; Lowest 129 3/4; Closing 130.

Bengal D/J. Op. 143; Highest 144; Lowest 143; Closing 144.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 30

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 6 1/2

100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	66	8
100 Mandra Bhon	86	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	83	4
500 Tapty Valley	757	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	17	10
30 Tata Steel Def	274	6
75 Tata Steel Ord.	69	6
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	175	0
50 Belapur Sugar	223	2
250 Bom. Steam	285	0
125 Bom. Burma	451	4
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	147	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2 14	6
50 Bom. Telephone	92	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	117	8
100 Ind. Radio Df.	513	12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	456	4
1000 Port Canning	571	4
15 Scindia	9	2
30 Tata Construction	73	8
25 Tata Oil	17	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1252	8
6 p c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	80	8
5 p.c. Central India	462	8
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	131	4
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1347	8
6 p c Tata Steel 1st	170	10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel second pref.	139	0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p c Vishnu	660	0

Latest Commercial News

Drop Of 17 Points In New York Cotton

HEAVY LIQUIDATION ON BEARISH WEATHER REPORT

Gold Steady But Silver Slightly Easy

QUIET TONE IN TIN, GRAINS AND RUBBER

BOMBAY, July 6

On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates developed a declining tendency.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

There was heavy liquidation in the New York cotton market on account of weak Liverpool cables and bearish weather report. There was speculative selling even at the decline.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY

London gold prices improved a little but silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT AND OATS QUIET

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruledquiet in the absence of outside support. Chicago oats also were quiet.

TIN AND RUBBER SLIGHTLY EASY

Tin and rubber were slightly easy. Jute was unquoted and linseed was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WERE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but giltedged securities were steady. The New York Stock Exchange maintained a steady tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 6

Previous closing rate	12.27
To-day's opening rate	12.12
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing rate	12.10
Difference	—.17

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 204-8
April-May	Rs. 212

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 6

Previous closing rate	6.44
To-day's opening rate	6.40
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.34
Difference	—.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 6

Heavy liquidation characterised to-day's New York cotton market as a result of weak Liverpool cables, bearish weather reports and lack of any incentive from outside.

Trading in October option commenced with a loss of 15 points at 12.12. There was no support and on further speculative selling prices declined to 12.09. At these levels prices somewhat advanced on continued dry weather in the Western belt but the tendency was easy.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.10 with a decline of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.39/12.37) 12.15/12.10
December	(12.52/12.51) 12.26/12.25
January	— 12.30/12.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July	(6.56) 6.46
American October	(6.47) 6.37
Egyptian July	(8.18) 8.08
Egyptian October	(8.31) 8.23

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 6

10-0 p.m.

Broach A-M was quoted around Rs. 211-8 at night as the New York futures opened 15 points down and thereafter declined further by 3 points.

Ticket Inspector's Case Postponed

KALYAN, July 6.

(From Our Correspondent).

The case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, travelling ticket inspector, of the G. I. P. Railway, is charged by the Kalyan Railway police with negligence in not pulling the chain of the Down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train between Thana and Parsik tunnel, was run over and killed by an Up train on the night of April 6, 1933, was to-day postponed by Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, to July 20 owing to the non-appearance of the police prosecutor.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 6

Previous closing	5.05
To-day's opening	5.04 5/8
To-day's closing	5.04 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 6

Previous closing	5.05 1/4
To-day's opening	5.04 7/8
To-day's closing	5.04 9/16
Difference	—.0 11/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 6.

Previous closing	76.59
To-day's opening	76.53
To-day's closing	76.46
Difference	—.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 6

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 504-7/8 which later improved to 5.05. But again declined to 5.04-9/16.

The closing sterling dollar cross rate was 5.04 9/16

The franc opened at 76.53 and improved to 76.59 but declined later to 76.46.

The closing sterling franc cross rate was 76.46.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6

Business was small.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 7/8d	20 3/4d.
Forward	21d.	20 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6

Gold (£6-17-7) £6-17-9

BULLION

London, July 6

Influx (nil)	£61000
Withdrawal (nil)	nil
Silver (20 7/8d.)	20 3/4d
Gold per ounce	(£6-17-7) £6-17-9

DISCOUNTS

London, July 6

3-30 p.m.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.

4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 6

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.77) 5.75
New York on Bombay	(38.12) 38.12
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95 3/4) 0.95 3/4
London on Milan	(58.57) 58.62
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 6

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 58-4, 58-4, and 58-6 and declined by 6 annas to Rs. 57-14, 57-14 and 58 on speculative selling following poor London cables. Later however there was some general buying.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/3, 34/3, and 34/3/6 and moved higher by half an anna on easy sterling dollar.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 6

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 60 for October and 62-1/4 for December. Trading was inactive in the absence of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 6

Prices in the Chicago wheat market opened steady with lower levels at 88-3/4 for July and 89-3/4 for September. Prices declined on commission houses selling and poor outside support.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 6

Chicago oats opened steady with 46-1/4 for September. Prices moved in sympathy with other markets.

Rye opened steady at 68-5/8 for September and declined in the absence of support.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 6

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£232 buyers £232 1/4 sellers. Firm.) £230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 13/16 buyers £10 15/16 sellers) £10 3/4 buyers £10 13/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 to £34 1/4) £33 7/8 to £34 1/8

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 3/4 buyers) unquoted.

Dundee August (£17 sellers) unquoted

Lightning August (£15 3/4 sellers) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 paid and buyers

Oct-Dec (7 3/8) 7 3/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 1/4) £10 1/4 sellers

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10) £10 sellers

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 6

In Wool sales there were good selection in Australian Merionos but the competition was poor. There were large withdrawals.

Greasy inferior to average.

Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2

Higher (1-5) 1-5

Scored inferior to average.

Lower (0-6 1/4) 0-6 1/2

Higher (2-2 1/2) 2-4

FURTHER RISE IN JUTE SHARES

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, July 6

Jute shares further firmed up to-day in sympathy with better Hessian market and good outside support. In Coals there was small business with a lowering tendency. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent paper 88/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/1 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 105/12; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 104/10; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/14 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 104.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 125; Imperial Bank fully paid 1338 small odd lot; Imperial Bank conty 334/8.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 82/8; Arrah Sararam 57; Bankura Damodar 81/8; Darjeeling Himalayan ord 61; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 101; Kalighat Falta 81/8; Katakhal Lala Bazar 81/8.

Cottons: Kesoram ord 3/11; Mohini Mills 8/8 small lots.

Coals: Amalgamated 19; Bengal 229; Burra Dhemo 5/2; Burrakur 13/2; Equitable 21/8; South Karanpura 4/11.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 10/8; Adamjee pref 119; Albion 244/8 small lot; Anglo India 386 small lots; Barnagore 153 small lot; Birla pref 108; Clive 29/2 small lot; Howrah 51/1; Hukumchand 14/4; Kamarhatty 532; Kanknarrah 463; Kinnison 640; Kelvin 547 small lot; National 22/12 small lot; Orient 206 small lot; Presidency 5/14.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/11; Benares electric 12/8; Jubbulpore electric 10/12; Arthur Butler 10; Indian Iron and Steel 5/13; Associated Hotels pref 82 small odd lot; Indo Burma Petroleum ord 95; Jeram Kuantan Rubber 1 point 05 cts.

Sugar shares: Carew and Co 20; Cawnpore 30/12; Samastipur 9/6.

Teas: East India 15; Kornafuli 92; Patrakola ord 1081 small lot.—A. P.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET & MARKETS FEATURELESS

RENEWED SUPPORT IN RUBBER ON LOWER LEVEL

Cotton Lower Owing To Pre-Bureau Selling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 6

The London Stock Exchange very quiet owing to the end of the account and markets were featureless. Commodities rubber opened easier owing to American selling, and profit-taking, but renewed support appeared at the lower level. Cotton was lower owing to pre-Bureau selling and in sympathy with New York.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 6

3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets generally were very quiet on preliminary arrangements for the settlement restricting business. Giltedgeds were steady. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80) £80

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 3/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 7/8) £112 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 7/8) dol 9

International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8

Musical Industries (28-3) 28-3

Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3

Imperial Chemical Defd (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-10 1/2) Woolsworth New Ord (103-1 1/2) 103-1 1/2

Swedish Match (7-9) 7-9

Dunlop Rubber (45-6) 45-6

University Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2

Ford Motors (27-0) 27-0

Cables and Wireless (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 117-6

Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9

P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 17-6

Distillers (93-9) 94-6

Bredrurd Dyers (12-9) 12-3

British Celonese (12-6) 12-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (25 1/4) 25 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51

L M S Ord (£25 1/4) £25 1/4

L N E R Refd (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Southern Defds (£23 1/2) £22

Landing Pass 5 per stock (£127) £127

London 'G' Stock (£77 1/8) £79 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (242-6) 242-0

Godul (165-0) 165-0

Moddar New (76-9) 75-7 1/2

Sub Nigel (225-6) 227-3

Spring Mines (146-6) 145-9

Union Corporation (138-9) 137-6

CO-EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

The Co-Education School of the South Indian Education Society at Matunga, the first institution of its kind in Bombay, is evidently fulfilling a long-felt want, judging from the number of new admissions since the school reopened on June 5 after summer vacation. Over 100 new pupils have been admitted in the last one month, bringing the total strength of the school to 325.

An additional class has now been opened by starting the Third Form with effect from the beginning of the current academical year and four of the already existing classes have had to be divided into two each owing to the accession of strength to those classes.

With a view to contributing what they could to the Society's funds, five or six South Indian amateurs, including Mr. M. Sundaram, a member of the Committee of the Society, are staging the drama "Valli's Wedding," in Tamil, in aid of the Society, at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. to-day Saturday.

Some of the members of the Committee of the Society have generously guaranteed the expenses involved in staging the drama.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 6

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 3/8) £79 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£113) £113

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (35-6)

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9 35-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9

Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (66-7 1/2) 66-0

Burma Corporation (12-0) 12-0

Rio Tintos (20-0) 22-4 1/2

East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 46-6

Rand Mines (137-6) 137-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (41-6) 41-6

Anglo Persian (47-6) 47-6

Burma Oil (77-4 1/2) 76-0

Mexican Eagle (8-3) 8-3

Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6

Royal Dutch (£20 1/2 ex div) £20 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 6

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 3/4) dol 31 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/8) dol 14 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 38 3/8) dol 39 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/2) dol 84

PUNJAB CONSPIRACY CASE ECHO

Trial Of Approver Commences

LAHORE, July 6.

The death of Lala Lajput Rai and the outrage on the viceregal train in 1929 were among the incidents recalled by the Public Prosecutor in his opening address when the trial of Mr. Inderpal, who was the approver in the Punjab Conspiracy Case commenced to-day before Mr. N. R. Luthra, special magistrate on charges of murder and conspiracy and under the Explosive Sustances Act and the Arms Act.

It will be recalled that 22 persons were tried in the Punjab Conspiracy Case and finally four of them were sentenced to transportation for life, seven were acquitted and the others received various terms of imprisonment, except one who died during the trial.

Mr. Inderpal was made an approver but following certain alleged discrepencies in his evidence the King's pardon granted him was revoked, and his trial commenced to-day.—A. P.

Doctor Fined

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 6.

A local doctor, who was charged by the Kalyan town police with driving his car without head-lamps and tail-lights on the night of May 28 last, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by the Bench Magistrates.

Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Proposal For Wage-Cuts

Gandhiji And Seth Chamanlal Parekh To Decide

Statement of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association submitted to the Arbitration Board for discussion at the sitting to be held at Ahmedabad on the night of Friday the 29th June 1934.

1. Since June 1933 the Association seriously framed proposals for reduction in wages and adopted a resolution for a cut of 25 per cent. on September 14, 1933. A statement was submitted to the Arbitrators on 6-12-33.

The Arbitrators were pleased to discuss the question at Bangalore on 9th January 1934, when the Association submitted a further short statement to the Arbitration Board.

On 5th and 6th April 1934 the arbitrators considered the question in the light of further information at Patna. Subsequently efforts to arrive at some suitable and convenient arrangement have proved fruitless. The question is therefore submitted to the Arbitrators, Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Chamanlal Parekh for dealled consideration and decision.

2. Since 1918 as the Labourers demanded the Association granted increments on the ground of increasing the cost of living. The arbitrators and umpires have also granted increases or made decreases in the scale of wages, on that chief ground.

GROUND

In their statement to the Arbitrators in 1929 the Unionists admitted that "Bombay mills have been permitted to stand at a higher level of wages than the rates prevailing in Ahmedabad." The Tariff Board has also stated during the first inquiry that the real wages were 21 per cent. higher in Ahmedabad than in Bombay It was also stated that when in Bombay the average earnings of a mill-worker come to Rs. 30-10-1 per head, the average in Ahmedabad per head is Rs 29-7-0 after 1923. Thus Bombay always stood higher than Ahmedabad in the wages of mill-workers.

3. In 1929 the Union in their statement of 12-8-29 claimed increase in wages on the working class income and fatally budget Mahatma Gandhi contended before the Sirpunch that the income of a worker was not sufficient to cover his monthly expenses. He relied upon the Report on Inquiries into Wages and Working Class Family Budgets published by the Government Labour Office till that time. It was recorded in the said Reports that "with higher costs in Bombay men and women on an average earn Rs. 1-7-2 and Rs. 0-12-5 per day, while in Ahmedabad they obtain Rs. 1-6-2 and 0-12-9 after 1923."

LIGHT ON QUESTION

The position has changed from 1926 to 1934. The recent Report published by Government Labour Office on Wages in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry compiled after obtaining details from individual mills throws clear light on the question. Ahmedabad mills have greatly improved working conditions in all the departments of the mills and have introduced up-to-date types of machinery and humidification plants, "with a view to obtain increased production with easy working condition."

The Report records the fact "that part of the benefit of higher production due to better mixing, finer counts, new machinery, better working conditions, etc., has been shared by the workers along with the employers." On page 111 the conclusions in respect of the specific terms of reference are summarised as under:—

For 1926 and 1934

Bombay: Wages were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934.

Ahmedabad: No reduction on the contrary increase of from 5 to 6 per cents.

The Report further records reduction of 17 per cent. for Sholapur. The earnings are compared as under:—

	Bombay.			Ahmedabad.		
(Single Siders)						
Monthly	21	3	3	27	5	8
Daily	0	14	10	1	0	10
Weavers						
Monthly	38	1	1	50	3	10
Daily	1	8	10	1	14	11

This apparent disparity in wages in utter disregard of internal competition is making it very difficult for the Ahmedabad mills to run with a prospect of making any net profit after allocating due depreciation. This will be evident from the position of industry between 1932 and 1933 as also between 1933 and 1934. "Comparing the earnings of cost of living figures for 1926 and 1933 we find that real wages in Ahmedabad have increased by 54 per cent. If however, the question of the minimum standard is taken into consideration it will be found that the standard budget costing Rs. 42-5-6 in December 1929 would at the date of our Enquiry cost Rs. 32-7-5 or 23 per cent. less."

This finding of the Report proves that "the workers were better off by 54 per cent as compared to May 1926 assuming that the standard of life had remained the same." The chart showing cost of living in Ahmedabad shows that "the cost of living in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 69 per cent."

4. The arbitartors and Umpires have so far based their Awards on the cost of living and standard of living. The cost of living has gone down by 31 per cent. The Report records the findings on the issue as under:—

"In the case of Ahmedabad, where a minimum standard of living appears to have been accepted as one of the principles underlying the fixation of wages, we find that the minimum budget accepted by the Umpires in 1930, which at that time cost Rs. 49-13-6 would at the present level of prices cost Rs. 39-15-5."

The above facts dispel any doubt as to the workers' very high level of wages and the maintenance of a reasonable standard of living despite the proposed cut in wages.

HOUSING SCHEME

Within the last 5 years in particular the employers have made further efforts towards welfare work and other convenience for the operatives. In addition to the annual grant of Rs. 15,000 for Labour Schools mills have given funds for Labour Schools, for temperance work and for similar other purposes. The employers have recently formed a "Housing Company" and 1,000 tenements are to be erected for workers within 3 years. Three plots of land have been already secured in three different directions by now and the building on the first plot is already under construction This scheme is likely to require Rs. 5 lacs.

In the matter of creches, medical aid and such other facilities mills have made great progress in recent years. More attention has been paid and will be paid towards welfare work and improved standard of living of the workers by the employers. The proposed cut will in such circumstances not reduce the reasonable standard of living on the one hand and will at the same time save the Ahmedabad Industry from the position of making losses which could well be gauged from the position of the Industry between 1932 and 1933 as disclosed from the balance-sheets so far secured by the Association.

5. The Tariff Board which collected information in 1932 recorded the then position regarding the cost of produciton between Bombay and Ahmedabad as follows:—

	Bombay	Ahmedabad
Labour per cent.	49.40	53.80

Even in 1931 the Labour cost of Ahmedabad was higher as above. Subsequently the Ahmedabad cost remains 27 per cent. higher than Bombay at present. Ahmedabad mill products are to be competitively sold in different Indian markets at a price basis which would be governed by equitable business factors. The position of Ahmedabad in the interior makes it pay high railway freights and on the top of it the very high scale of wages would decidedly drag the Ahmedabad Industry into the position of making continued losses if no relief, as requested by the Association is granted to it immediately

FOUND FLOATING IN WELL

Woman On Her "Quarrels With Her Husband's Mistress

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, July 6.

The body of a Hindu woman, aged about 29, was yesterday found floating in a well at Kalyan.

The town police, who were immediately informed, took out the dead body in the presence of Panchas.

The search of the person revealed a piece of paper, tied along with cloth round the waist, on which were scribled words to the effect that she committed suicide because of the constant quarrels with her husband's mistress.

She, however, exonerated her huband of blame.

The Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, who held an inquest on the woman, ordered that the body be sent to the Medical Officer for post-mortem examination as death was caused in suspicious circumstances.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934

Redressing Of Communal Inequalities

Representation Of Minorities And Muslims In Public Services

Govt. Of India Issue Resolution

25 p. c. Of Vacancies To Be Filled By Direct Recruitment Of Indians To Be Reserved For Muslims & 8-1/3 p. c. For Other Minorities

SIMLA, July 6.

The Home Department resolution regarding the representation in the public services of minorities and of slims in particular has been issued under signature of Mr. M. G. Hallet, Home Secretary.

Resolution Section 1. General-In accordance with the undertakings given in the Legislative Assembly, the Government of India have carefully reviewed the results of their policy followed since 1925 of reserving certain percentage of direct appointments to Government Service for the Redress of communal inequalities. It has been represented that though this policy was adopted mainly with the object of securing increased representation for Muslims in public services, it has failed to secure for them a due share in the appointments and it has been contended that this position cannot be remedied unless a fixed percentage of vacancies is reserved for Muslims. In particular attention has been drawn to the small number of Muslims in the Railway Services, even on those Railways which run through the areas in which Muslims form a high percentage of the total population. A review of the position has shown that these complaints are justified and the Government of India are satisfied by enquiries they have made that instructions regarding recruitment must be revised with a view to improving the position of the Muslims in the Services.

ANGLO-INDIAN ROMICILED EUROPyANS

2. In considering this general question the Government of India have also to take into account the claims of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans and of Depressed Classes. Anglo-Indians have always held a large percentage of the appointments in certain branches of the public service and it has been recognised that in view of the degree to which the community has been dependent on this employment, steps must be taken to prevent in new conditions anything in the nature of a rapid displacement of Anglo-Indians from their existing position which might occasion a violent dislocation of the economic structure of the community. Instructions which follow in regard to the employment of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans in certain Departments are designed to give effect to this policy.

3. In regard to the Depressed Classes, it is a common ground that all reasonable steps should be taken to secure for them a fair degree of representation in the public Services. The intention of the caste Hindus in this respect was formally stated in the Poona Agreement of 1932 and His Majesty's Government in accepting that agreement took due not of this point but in the present state of general education the purpose would be served by reserving for them a definite percentage of vacancies out of the number available for Hindus as a whole, but they hope to ensure that duly qualified candidates from the Depressed Classes are not deprived of fair opportunities of appointment, merely because they cannot succeed in open competition.

4. Govrnment of India have also considered carefully the position of the minority communities other than those mentioned above and are satisfied that the new rules will continue to provide for them as at present a reasonable degree of representation in the Services.

5. Government of India propose to prescribe annual returns in order to enable them to watch the observance of the rules laid down below.

Section 11. The scope of the rules:—

GENERAL RULES.

6. The general rules which the Government of India have with the approval of the Secretary of State adopted with the purpose of securing these objects are explained below. They relate only to direct recruitmept and not to recruitment by promotion which will continue to be made as at present solely on merit. They apply to Indian Civil Service Central Services Class I and Class II and subordinate Services under the Administrative control of the Government of India with the exception of a few services and posts for which high tecnical or special qualifications are required but do not apply to the recruitment for these services in the Province of Burma in regard to Railways. They apply to all posts other than those of inferior servants or labourers on the four State managed railways and the administrations of Company managed railways will be asked to adopt similar rules for services on these railways.

25 P.C. VACANCIES FOR MUSLIMS.

Section III. Rules for services recruited on All-India basis.

7. (1) For Indian Civil Service and Central and Subordinate Services to which recruitment is made on an All-India basis, the following rules will be observed: (1) 25 per cent of all vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment of Indians will be reserved for Muslims and 8-1/3 per cent for other minority communities; (2) when recruitment is made by open competition if Muslims or other minority communities obtain less than these percentages these percentages will be secured to them by means of nomination. If, however, Muslims obtain more than their reserved percentage in open competition, no reduction will be made in percentage, reserved for other minorities, while if other minorities obtain more than their reserved percentage in open competition no reduction will be made in percentage reserved for Muslims.

(3) If the members of other minority communities obtain less than their reserved percentage in open competition and if duly qualified candidates are not available for nomination the residue of 8-1/3 per cent will be available for Muslims.

(4) The percentage of 8-1/3 reserved for other minorities will not be distributed among them in any fixed proportion.

(5) In all cases a minimum standard of qualification will be imposed and reservations are subject to this condition.

(6) In order to secure a fair representation for depressed classes duly qualified members of these classes may be nominated to Public Service even though recruitment to that Service is being made by competition. The members of these classes if appointed by nomination will not count against percentages reserved in accordance with clause (I) above (2) for reasons given in paragraph 2 of this resolution. Government of India have paid special attention to the question of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans in Gazetted Posts of Railways for which recruitment is made on an All India basis. In order to mantain approximately their present representation in these posts, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community will be required to obtain about 9 per cent of total vacancies available to members of Indian communities. Government of In-

(Continued on Page 3).

BOMBAY WOMEN CONGRATULATE GANDHIJI

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Thursday afternoon at the Hira Baug to condemn the bomb outrage at Poona and to celebrate the providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi.

Clash Between Sanatanists And Reformers

GANDHIJI TO DO PENANCE

AJMER July 6.

While an enthusiastic crowd of nearly 30,000 men and women gathered at Anasagar bund last evening despite heavy rains, to hear Mahatma Gandhi a clash between Sanatanists and reformists marred the pleasantness of the evening function.

BLACK-FLAG DEMONSTRATION

Some Sanatanists led by Pundit Lalnath made a black flag demonstration, and ultimately clashed with the reformists with the result that Pundit Lalnath received a nasty cut on his head.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived later, but when informed about the clash directed that Pundit Lalnath be brought before him.

In introducing the Pundit to the audience, Gandhiji expressed profound sorrow for what had happened. He condemned the behaviour of the public and volunteers who by using violence had injured the cause of Harijans.

MAHATMA TO DO PENANCE

Gandhiji announced that he would have to do penance on account of this use of violence, but said, he did not know what form it would take. He then invited Pundit Lalnath to speak, who asserted that the anti-untouchability movement was irreligious and would lead to blood-shed.

At this the public became restive, and began to shout "shame", when Gandhiji intervened and rebuked the audience. Gandhiji however was not able to speak on the Harijan Movement as the time was late. He however pointed out to the audience that everybody was likely to commit mistakes, but that there was no justification for depriving him of his right of being heard.

HIMALAYAN BLUNDERS.

Even he (Gandhiji) had several times admitted to having committed "Himalayan" blunders. Earlier in the day Gandhiji visited the Haijan quarters and also received addresses and purses from the mofussil.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left for Beawar this morning by car whence they will proceed to Hyderabad (Sind) in the afternoon.—A.P.

SARDAR UDHAM SINGH

Fresh Restraint Served

AMRITSAR, July 5.

A fresh restraint notice has been served on Sardar Udham Singh of Nagoke by the Punjab Government under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act. By this notice the Sardar has been directed not to join any procession or meeting of five persons or more in any public place, other than purely religious gatherings not to leave the limits of his village, Nagoke and finally not to make any propaganda against the Government.—United Press.

ALLEGED POSTAL THEFT

7 Bengalis Arrested

CHANDPUR, July 6.

Bhuban Mohan Saha of Balakhal and six others of neighbouring villages were arrested yesterday, in connection with Hajiganj Station Mail Robbery occurring on June 2, when postal money amounting to about Rs. 4,000 was looted.

One of the arrested persons is reported to have made a confessional statement.—United Press.

The celebration of the the Salem District Urban Bank's (Ltd.) Silver Jubilee will be held on Sunday, (15th instant), from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

OCTROI DUTY FOR KARACHI

Municipality Impose Food Tax On Dry Fruits And Vegetables

KARACHI, July 5.

In order to augment the revenues of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for works of first rate importance the Corporation have decided to levy terminal tax on several articles.

It was decided to impose a tax of 0-2-6 per every maund of dry fruit and 0-3-0 per maund on vegetable products and cocogem and other substitutes of ghee.

Similarly a tax one anna tax, per cwt. of paper and one anna per pair of shoes and boots was recommended.

Proposal for taxes of one anna on match boxes and copra was referred to the Standing Committee as there was objection from mercantile bodies.—United Press.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY

Purse And Robes Of Honour For Miss Kaur

SIMLA, July 6.

A sum of Rs. 100 has been received by Miss Harnam Kaur of village Chaudhariwala, Ferozepur from the Secretary of the Malwa Sudherak Society, California, America, as a reward for her courage in braving the notorious brigands who intended to raid their house and for being instrumental in their eventual apprehension at the risk of her life.

Robes of honour ("siropas") were awarded to Miss Kaur at the Gurdwaras of Chota Simla, the Nabha House, the Khalsa Youngmen's Association, the Sikh ladies Club and the Sat Sang Sabha; and at a joint meeting of Christian, Sikh, Muslim and Hindu ladies speeches were made eulogising her brave act and a "locket" of gold besides numerous prizes, were presented to her.—United Press.

SULTANPUR FIRING

Maharaja Accepts Main Recommendations?

KAPURTHALA, July 6.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has accepted the main recommendations of the Sultanpur Firing Enquiry Committee.—United Press.

New Diversion Of Trade To Kathiawar

Govt. Of India Grants Concessions To Baroda

Will Result In Tremendous Fall In Port Trust Revenue

FATE OF BOMBAY'S PROSPERITY IN BALANCE

Hardly three months have passed since the Government of India assured the Bombay public that they would do all in their power "to ensure to the Port of Bombay conditions of fair and equal competition with other ports and ability to hold its place in such conditions" in reply to the protests against the trade diversion from Bombay to Kathiawar ports.

But news is received now that the Government of India contemplate an amendment to the rules regarding the Indian Petroleum Act which will enable the Baroda Durbar to import directly petroleum and kerosine oil at Port Okha and thence to import it into British India by rail or through land customs stations on the Viramgaum line thus supplying the same also to the Kathiawar States at cheaper rates than Bombay.

If this facility is allowed to the Baroda State, Bombay's port revenue will have a tremendous fall and the Bombay Port Trust which is carrying on its existence by borrowing from the reserve fund will be at its wit's end, unless Government come to its aid immediately.

Special Facilities

Under the Petroleum Act importation of petroleum is only allowed to land at four places in the Bombay Presidency, viz: Bombay, Karachi, Castle Roack and Aden. Practically, it was the monopoly of the Bombay Port Trust to land petroleum and kerosene oil in the city for which purpose they have spent over a crore of rupees in providing facilities to the trade.

Some of the facilities provided are as under:—

1. Special oil berths and segregated pier for petrol.
2. Pumping Plant and pipe lines.
3. Bunkering facilities
4. Oil depots with road and rail conveniences.
5. Wharves for coastal distribution.
6. Licensing and supervision of installation.
7. Fire prevention stations.
8. Special facilities for loading and dispatching of tank wagons.

If Baroda State is now allowed the facility of directly importing petroleum and kerosene oil, which right also will be demanded by other Kathiawar States later on, the Bombay Port Trust, who have spent over a crore of rupees for installations, etc., will have practically no return and will have to face the prospect of going deeper into the financial mire like other local bodies.

Interesting History

There is a very interesting history behind the giving of this concession to the Baroda State.

In April 1931 the Baroda Durbar approached the Government of India for this concession but the latter turned down the proposal and stated that, "it was obviously desirable that no concession of the kind should be granted until the Federal Scheme has been further examined and developed".

Six months later however they changed their mind and said, "After careful consideration from all points of view the Government of India have decided that there is no valid objection to an arrangement with the Baroda Durbar on the lines of the proposal now put forward by the Durbar".

It will be well to note that the Baroda Durbar originally pressed for the concession on the ground that fuel oil was required for certain industrial concerns in the Okhamandal districts of the State. They submitted that under the present conditions the cost was prohibitive but if installations were erected at Okha, reductions to the extent of 50 per cent could be secured.

Step Further

In April 1933 the Baroda Durbar went a step further and informed the Government of India that they wished to make it clear that the proposed arrangement should cover both petrol and kerosene".

It is now practically settled that the concessions asked for by the Baroda State have been granted by the Government of India and unless a strong protest is made by the commercial community and the Port Trust authorities in regard to the consequences of this measure, there is no hope that the concessions will be withdrawn.

On the other hand, the possibility is that other Kathiawar States also will demand similar concessions. The Government of India have arrived at this decision in spite of the adverse opinion of the Collector of Salt and Revenue, who opined that the trade interests of Bombay should be consulted before granting the concession, as the diversion of trade was likely to affect Bombay's revenue

Will Bombay Awake?

While the Bombay Post Trust had to undergo an expenditure of over a crore of rupees to offer facilities to the petroleum trade, the question arises will Baroda

(Continued on Page 3).

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.